

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location Bounded roughly by Turnpike Road, Porter Hill Road, Main Street, Route 123A,
street & number Preston Hill Road, Manley Road, King Road N/A not for publication
city, town New Ipswich N/A vicinity
state New Hampshire code NH county Hillsborough code NH011 zip code 03071

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>101</u>	<u>35</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> objects
		<u>117</u>	<u>38</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *Nancy C. Miller* Date July 25, 1991
State or Federal agency and bureau New Hampshire

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Deborah Byrum 9/3/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

fr

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single structureDOMESTIC: secondary structureAGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbldg.AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

(see continuation sheet 6.1)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single structureDOMESTIC: secondary structureCOMMERCE/TRADE: department storeEDUCATION: schoolRELIGION: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek RevivalFederalGeorgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONEwalls WEATHERBOARDSHINGLEroof ASPHALTother WOODMETAL

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The New Ipswich Center Village Historic District comprises the primary settlement area in the town of New Ipswich which is located in rural southwestern Hillsborough County. The District possesses examples of periods of historical development and architectural styles spanning from the 1730s to the 1920s. The most densely populated section of town, this area became the center of community life. Although the structures represented are primarily residential, the grouping also indicates resources relating to the commercial, industrial, professional, religious, and educational life of New Ipswich, as will become clear based on the following property descriptions. The examples of open space, all but one of which are contributing, follow the numbered site descriptions. Although undeveloped, these areas reinforce the historic character of the Center Village. Buildings of minor significances, size, and scale were not described and counted individually although they are discussed as part of the larger property with which they are associated. (The guideline used to determine these buildings were a footprint of less than 50 square feet, less than 50 years of age, lacking a permanent foundation, and not housing a significant activity.)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

1735 - c.1930

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The New Ipswich Center Village Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C, for architecture. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The noncontributing resources present do not detract significantly from the overall character. The district is the historic center of the town of New Ipswich, a mid-late eighteenth century village. In the early 19th century the Third New Hampshire Turnpike passed through the village, making it an important trading point along the route. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the village became a summer retreat for many people from the Boston area. Natives and inhabitants from New Ipswich's Center Village included men of statewide prominence who were instrumental in several New England industries, including textile manufacturing, piano manufacturing, cabinet making, and oatmeal production. Others were noted scholars, artists, merchants, antiquarians, physicians, academics, and musicians. The district's period of significance runs from 1735, the date of the original grant (and the earliest resource - a fragment of Old Country Road) to the end of the summer visitor period about 1930.

Located within the District are approximately 150 properties, ranging in date from the 1730s to the 1980s, with the majority built prior to 1850. The District includes six present and former school buildings, two churches, two cemeteries, a town pound, a library, three late 20th century commercial buildings (all located along the Turnpike), a former mid-20th century post office and a former early 19th century post office/law office, two civic buildings (a town hall and a mid-19th century fire, now police, station), a mid-19th century meeting hall, several buildings that were used as taverns or hotels, and three former 19th century shops.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

HISTORIC FUNCTION or USE: (Continued)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
DOMESTIC: hotel
EDUCATION: school
RELIGION: religious structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#1 Reverend Stephen Farrar House, c.1762 (Turnpike Road) -
Contributing Building

This woodframe Georgian center-chimney dwelling sits, surrounded by shade trees, on a rise close to the Turnpike at the top of Town Hill, facing south, at the west corner of the District. It has received many additions over the years, but the main house represents the oldest surviving major dwelling within the District. The foundation of the main house is of small, layered irregularly cut granite stones, which support a typical Georgian 2 1/2 story 5-bay house with a large central chimney. The front doorway has flat pilasters with caps and a handsome Georgian entablature. The exterior door is of vertical boards with 3 strap hinges, and transom window above. The window sash (all replacements) is 12/12 on the first floor and 8/12 on the second floor and in the gables. The window trim is flat. The flat corner posts in both front and rear have molded caps. The roof is asphalt shingle.

An early short gable-roof ell extends to the east on a concrete and rubble foundation. It has received recent additions of a shed-roof dormer to the north and a further addition enclosing what was once a porch which extended around the ell. It now features a shallow hip roof. The north side of the old ell is of old brick; it extends two bays wide across the rear of the main house. A woodframe addition has recently been added which extends it by one bay.

To the west extends a 1 story short ell with a gable roof and a front porch supported by slender square posts. The floor is brick, which also faces the front at the foundation level. Two windows with 8/12 sash and an entry door of vertical boards with old strap hinges face the street. The ell leads to a 2-story woodframe addition having a saltbox configuration. Both ell and addition were added in 1978. The addition stands directly on the ground, and contains 12/12 and 8/12 window sash similar to that on the main house. There is a single, small, low chimney at the east end. The roof is asphalt shingle.

A photograph in the Historical Society shows the main house with a long, 1-story woodframe ell extending to the rear from the northwest corner. It was once an 18th century house situated across Thayer Road to the west, which belonged to Peter Warren, who worked for Parson Farrar. It contained 2 8/12 windows, a 4-panel entrance door and a shed door. It was removed many years ago.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Additions have been carefully done, and the main house retains many of its antique features, such as wide board pine floors throughout, elaborate paneling and fireplaces. One small room is completely paneled with 20-22 inch pine boards; one interior paneled shutter remains in this room.

In one downstairs room is found a built-in elaborately carved and arched corner cupboard. It is flanked by fluted pilasters with a frieze above. In 1924 the owner of the house offered the cupboard for sale, and a descendent of Parson Farrar who happened to be visiting in town purchased it and donated it to the New Ipswich Historical Society. When the Society had carpenters look at the cupboard, they advised that it would be almost impossible to remove it without damage to it and the room, and it was decided to leave it in place. The agreement was that if the Historical Society should cease to exist, the cupboard was to go to the New Hampshire Historical Society.

#1A Barn, c.1935 (Thayer Road) - Non-Contributing Building

To the north of the house stands a barn/carriage shed which is located on property which used to be across Thayer Road from the house property. In 1933 the road, which had passed close around the corner of the house, was relocated to the west, to improve the intersection, and this barn was built on the grounds of the main property. The building stands gable end to the south, on a granite rubble foundation, with a rear foundation of concrete blocks. Centered on the south side is a wide square sliding door with a 4-light transom set in the wall above, with a 6/6 window above that. A single doorway is on the right and a single window with 6/6 sash on the left. There are 3 evenly spaced 6/6 windows on the east side, and 2 placed together on the west. The north contains 2 6/6 windows centered one above the other. All have flat trim and sills. The building has an asphalt shingle roof. The building has been altered from a barn to a workshop, although it maintains its exterior appearance.

The original barn of this property stood just to the west of the house, where the new ell is located.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#1B Goat Shed/Garden Shed, c.1900 (Thayer Road) - Contributing Building

This small woodframe building sits behind the main house to the north, overlooking the extensive grounds. It consists of a west section with 8/8 windows and vertical board door; the addition placed perpendicularly to the east has large screened windows on the east and west and has been converted into a garden house. Its shed roof is covered with roll roofing. An old silver maple tree has grown around the roof.

Reverend Stephen Farrar, the builder of this house, was one of four siblings, children of Deacon Samuel Farrar of Concord, Massachusetts; who settled in New Ipswich in the late 1750's and 1760's. All were prominent citizens of the Town and highly influential in its early development.

Stephen Farrar (1738-1809) arrived in 1758-59, at the age of 20. A member of a prominent Concord family, related to the Barretts and Minots (#70 and #71), Farrar had just graduated from Harvard where he was a classmate of John Adams. He was ordained in 1760, and became New Ipswich's first and only minister, a position he held with distinction until his death in 1809, fifty years later. His sister, Rebecca, married Dr. John Preston I and lived in the Preston-King House (#30), his brother James lived in Town until his untimely death in 1767, and his brother Timothy, who taught school here and became a distinguished citizen and Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, whose house was on the site of the Charles S. Brown House (#32), all made substantial contributions to the development of their town. Stephen Farrar lived in this house until his last few years when he moved to his son's house across the Turnpike (#47).

The next owner was Benjamin Adams (d.1825), who operated a most unusual tavern in the house, where no alcoholic beverages were served. It was one of four taverns which opened on the Turnpike shortly after it opened, and was very popular and well thought of despite the prohibition of alcohol.

A later owner, Joseph Buckman (pre-1850), manufactured tinware on the property.

In the mid-19th century the house was in the Shattuck family. Francis Shattuck and his father were the only masons in town at that time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#2 Mrs. Mattie Russell House, c.1880 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This 1 1/2 story, L-shaped, woodframe Second Empire residence occupies a rise above the Turnpike, facing south. It sits on a granite block foundation, and has a bell-curve Mansard roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The entrance is in the easternmost bay of the facade of the main house, and has a flat hood supported by a large fancy sawn brackets with pendants. A bay window fills the other side of the facade; it has a brick foundation and paired flat-sawn eave brackets with paneling beneath. Capped corner posts are surmounted by a flushboard frieze extending around the house, with molded eaves above and paired flat-sawn brackets. There are two dormers in the center of the main house; they have flat trim and shallow flatboard pediments with molded eaves with paired brackets beneath the pediments. A similar dormer is on the east side of the main house, and two on the ell. To the west there is a single bay, enclosed to the rear, with an entrance; the front half is a small porch featuring flat-sawn brackets and a support made of a square column with openwork and decorative detail in the center. To the east the ell has a 3-bay hip-roof porch with the same brackets and openwork supports; the bay closest to the house is enclosed and features a single window and an entrance. Window sash throughout is 2/2. A more recent garage with a rectangular overhead door is found on a lower level below the porch. A single capped chimney rises from the west portion of the roof in the main house; there is another in the rear; and a third tall chimney rises from the ridge in the ell.

This house was built for Mrs. Mattie Russell about 1880 by Dr. Francis N. Gibson, who lived in the former Stephen Farrar Jr. House (#47) at the crest of Porter Hill Road. Mrs. Russell remained here through the early 20th century.

#3 Lawrence-Phelps House, c.1840 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This woodframe 1 1/2 story cape faces south toward the Turnpike; its brick walk and low granite block retaining wall separating it from the street. The Greek Revival doorway features a molded surround with corner blocks with pateras and partial sidelights with multi-grid muntins, and paneling beneath, with a tablet over the door. The foundation of the house is granite block, with exposed brick on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

downhill (east) side. A 1 story bay window was added in about 1900 to the two southeast front bays; it stands on a brick foundation and has windows with 6/6 and 8/8 sash and paneling beneath. Other sash is 2/2 replacement on the first floor. Two small gabled dormers, with flushboarded gables and 3/6 sash windows with flat trim pierce the south roof, probably added about 1900. A single narrow chimney rises from the southeast front of the asphalt shingle roof.

To the rear (north) a 2-story wing with a recent oriel window on the east elevation continues to a 1 1/2 story ell with 2 entrances which has a 2-story barn attached on the northeast corner. The wing, ell and barn sit on granite block foundations. There is a chimney which rises from the roof where the wing and ell join. The barn has a gable roof with eave returns and flat corner posts with caps. It features a single sliding door with another small door above it and a 6/6 window in the gable.

One of several Greek Revival houses in this area, this house was built by Jeremiah Lawrence, probably in the 1840's, as it appears with his name on the 1850 map in the Town History.

In 1857, the house was sold to Lorenzo Corydon Beman Phelps (1826-1898) who had come to New Ipswich from Peterborough in about 1850. Phelps was an express messenger between New Ipswich and Boston, who later had a livery stable and stage routes to Peterborough and Wilton. His son Wilbur Leete Phelps (1867-1920) was the proprietor of the Old Corner Store, Town Clerk and Treasurer for many years, and a State Representative, and lived here after his father's death. His daughter, Abbie L. Balch Phelps, then resided here until 1950. Mrs. Phelps was an active local historian, whose efforts have contributed greatly to the Town's Historical Society collections and Historical Booklets. Her niece, Hazel Balch Moore, succeeded her as Town Historian; she lives in the Hammond-Isaacs-Balch House (#24).

Another house, built by John Batchelder, existed until 1863 between this house and the Mrs. Mattie Russell House (#2) just up the hill. It was torn down by L.C.B. Phelps, as it was in poor condition. It was alleged to be the first house built west of the Turnpike junction with Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#4 Moses Brickett House, c.1850 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing
Building

This is yet another example of the type of 1 1/2 story Greek Revival sidehall house so prevalent in the Center Village on and near the Turnpike. It sits gable end to the street at the top of a terraced rise on the south side of the Turnpike, with a flight of granite block steps near the street bordered by vertical granite posts with chains linking them, leading to another terrace with a shorter flight of steps leading to the doorway. The entry, placed in the northeast bay of the facade, has a 6-panel door with multi-grid full sidelights and another surround with raised S-scroll detail and corner blocks with pateras. The flat corner boards are capped by the eave returns. Recently concrete footings have been poured over a presumably old granite foundation; they project outward from the foundation and are painted black. The window sash is 6/6 on the ground floor and 2/2 on the upper, with replacement blinds throughout. The windows feature flat trim with a slightly peaked molded head. Two gable dormers project from both east and west; they were probably added in the late 19th century. They have 6/6 sash and a decorative openwork flat scalloped eave molding. A chimney projects between the dormers on the west. An ell extends to the rear of the house; it is one narrow bay wider than the house on each side, with an entrance on each side, facing the street. An exterior cinder block chimney, painted white rises on the east wall of the ell.

An attractive garden lines the driveway to the west of the house. Moses Brickett, who built this house in about 1850, was a cigar manufacturer who had his place of business further east on the Turnpike, almost opposite the Stephen Thayer Cigar Shop (#15), on the south side of the Turnpike, just east of the Hassall House (#18). He employed about 40 people, and also manufactured ink, blacking and essences. The building burned in 1877. Shortly after it was built, the house passed to P. H. Tufts. In 1892 Mrs. William J. Fisher (1810-1892) was living here. She was the mother of Albert G. Fisher (1837 or 38-1871) who served in the Civil War, and whose hand-written pocket diary for the year 1863 is in the possession of the New Ipswich Historical Society. Lieut. Fisher describes the action at the Battle of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Among its later owners was Otto Weismann, the last blacksmith who worked at the Old Blacksmith Shop (#12) on Temple Road. Weismann worked there well into the 20th century.

A photograph in the owner's possession shows the house as it looked at the turn of the century, with a piazza across the front and wrapped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

around the east side of the facade; it had elaborate flat-sawn decorative balusters on the covered porch, with decorative square posts. The house also had decorative flat-sawn molding with arrow motifs across a pediment and on the raking cornices with the same S-scroll. The same motif was repeated on the dormers. All this detail has been lost except for the flat-sawn detail on the dormers.

#4A Garage, late 19th century - Non-Contributing Building

Built into the hill on its west elevation, a short distance to the west, stands a north-facing gabled 1 1/2 story building. The interior foundation wall is of granite rubble where it is against the hill, and the other parts of the foundation have cement blocks and concrete, probably replacement. There was once a garage opening on the east side; this is now an entry door with a hood, and the overhead garage door is on the north side. The upper story has a recent large center window flanked by 2 smaller 6/6 windows. The sides and rear of the building have 6/6 window sash and appear to date from an earlier period.

All of the structures have asphalt shingled roofs.

#5 Fletcher-Chandler House, c.1840 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This 1 1/2 story woodframe sidehall Greek Revival residence stands gable end to the Turnpike on its south side where Town Hill begins its rise. It sits on a foundation of granite block and rubble, with a brick section partially exposed on the downhill side (east). This portion contains a 3/3 window set in clapboard facing, and another small window to the rear. A shed-roof screened porch added in about 1870 extends across the front of the house, obscuring the recessed Greek Revival doorway with its molded surround with corner blocks with pateras. The porch has Italianate elements - scroll-sawn brackets and balustrade. The corner posts have molded caps. There are paired windows with 2/1 sash and blinds in the front and rear gables. The remaining windows also have 2/1 sash and blinds. The gable features simple molded eaves. A single chimney rises from the asphalt shingled roof to the west, piercing a dormer with paired windows, probably added later.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

A short rear ell with a small porch and entrance and another chimney on the west side, leads to a frame barn, gable-end to the street behind the southeast corner of the house. It has one window above with 6/6 sash, flat trim and a rectangular modern wooden overhead garage door.

The 1850 map shows that this was one of two houses owned by Roby Fletcher (1803-1902), a wheelwright; the second, up the hill to the west, adjoining this property, no longer stands.

By 1908, the house belonged to James Chandler, proprietor of the blacksmith shop on Temple Road (#12), who also lived at #14 before moving here.

#6 Appleton Manor, c.1817/1870/1910 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This substantial property faces south at the intersection of Main Street and the Turnpike. Although commenced in about 1817 in the Federal style, the main house has undergone numerous historic alterations over the years. Its current appearance reflects circa 1870 and 1910 renovations done when the building served as a summer hotel.

The white-painted brick main house stands high on a fine cut granite block foundation, with a brick walk leading from the street. Separating the property from the street is a white-painted fence of alternating long and short slender round balusters with two horizontal elements holding them together, with large square wooden posts with molded caps flanking the three entrances. The fence sits on long cut granite blocks, and is built in sections as it descends the slope of Turnpike Hill. Two large square granite block posts with caps anchor the far ends of the fence. A pair of lanterns surmount the posts on either side of the driveway.

A drawing in the Kidder and Gould Town History of 1852 shows the house with its original Federal appearance. The Historical Society possesses several photographs made before the 1870 alterations. The recessed doorway seems to be unaltered, with its reeded inner surround and semi-elliptical fanlight with tracery, reeded arched surround and partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath. The outer large flat pilasters and flat entablature with its heavy molded cornice are a recent addition in the Colonial Revival style. A pair of carriage lights flank the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

doorway. An old photograph, although indistinct, appears to show the entrance with a portico supported by columns.

The facade has three bays, which appear in the 1852 illustration with windows which appear to be the same unusual ones still in place. They consist of a central replacement 12/12 sash flanked by three vertical lights over three vertical lights, all set into a small molded surround within a single masonry opening. The partitions separating the center section from the side portions are reeded except for the center window on the second floor, where a doorway was cut into the facade during the 1870 alterations, when a piazza was installed. It has been restored to its former appearance, but without the reeding. Windows on the sides and rear of the house are replacement 12/12 sash, with simple molded surrounds. All windows have replacement blinds.

In the 1870 alterations, the house received the addition of a French roof, which is now clad in asphalt shingles. It has 3 dormers on each elevation; these are gabled and embellished with a flatboard frame with scrollwork at the base of each. However, the center dormer of the facade has a larger window than the others, with paired 6/6 sash. There is a small peak along the curb of the roof over the center dormer. There are four end chimneys with recessed panels and caps, these appear to be original.

A 1 1/2 story woodframe wing on a concrete foundation extending to the west was built by the present owners circa 1985, and successfully retains the style of the main house. The two windows on the front elevation have 12/12 sash and blinds and a semicircular fanlight in a molded surround over each one. Three dormers with molded eaves break the eaveline and have 8/12 sash with flat frames with a simple scroll foot which reflect the design of the dormers of the main house. A small older sunporch one bay wide extends on a granite rubble foundation from the southwest corner of the house in front of the wing. It has two windows in arched surrounds facing west, with a keystone motif found on much other Colonial Revival work here. There is a doorway to their right and a single bay with another similar multi-grid window on the front. An inner Victorian door with two arched glazed panels gives access to the house.

#6A Barns and Sheds, mid-19th century - Contributing Building

To the west across the circular driveway stands a complex of attached

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

woodframe barns and sheds which extends approximately 120 feet on a north-south axis. The main and largest barn is oriented east-west facing mid-19th century barn on a granite block and rubble foundation with a gabled roof surmounted by a square cupola. It has a double sliding door on its south elevation with several small windows. It appears to be the same barn shown in a panoramic photograph of the Town dating from the early 1860's, which is in the Collection of the Historical Society. The barn has wood shingle siding on the lower east elevation.

A 1-story structure extends toward the house from the northeast corner of the barn. It has 3 arched carriage shed openings, now screened, and older Colonial Revival detail with arches with keystone motifs, and board and batten siding on the south elevation; remaining siding is clapboard.

A mid-19th century wing extends to the south from the southwest end of the barn, built into the hill. It now has two wide arched openings with keystone motifs on its east elevation.

To the north of the barn are more gabled sheds leading to another barn, on an east-west axis, which has board and batten siding. The barn has an oculus in the gable and a transom with 5 3-light sections and an arched door above a board and batten sliding door. The west elevation of the sheds has a series of 7 arched carriage bays, with a series of equipment bays with paneled doors further to the north. There is a further extension of sheds for equipment with board and batten siding to the north. A small woodframe gabled shed with a south door and a window and an asphalt roof sits to the north near the pond.

#6B Garage, c.1940 - Non-Contributing Building

Another long building separate from the large complex on the same axis sits with its south gable facing the Turnpike. It is a 4-bay garage with paneled overhead doors with arched surrounds and keystone motifs. It has a cinder block chimney on its northwest corner and an asphalt roof.

Construction of Appleton Manor was begun by John Fales Hills (1780-1819) probably circa 1817, but he died before it was completed. Hills was a prosperous farmer and businessman who operated a store in the Center Village which stood here until he moved it across the street to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

the site of P.T.A. Park (Lot A). The house was completed by its second owner, Ephraim Searle, who died in 1824. The next owner was Raymond Stratton (1790-1838), who was succeeded by Joseph Appleton (1791-1840), a nephew of Samuel and Nathan Appleton and Dolly Everett, who owned the Dolly Everett House (#77).

In 1842 the house passed to Joseph Barrett (1774-1852) and his wife Mary Appleton, another aunt of Joseph Appleton. It was during this period that Samuel Appleton imported the French scenic wallpaper as a gift for his sister Mary. It has been removed, but is pictured in the album of photographs by Charles Plumer in the Historical Society. Joseph remained here until his death, after which the house was owned by his daughter Mary (1816-1872) and her husband Samuel W. Bent, who added a west wing. Charles S. Brown owned the house for a few years before it was converted to public use.

The French roof was added circa 1870 by Billy Hewes, who also added a 2 story ell with dormers which contained a dance hall on the third floor as well as the 2-story piazza which covered the front of the house and ell. He was the first to have a tavern in the house. An elaborate wrought iron fence in front of the property was put in place at this time as well.

Further alterations took place under the ownership of Joseph Silver, who had owned the 1808 House across the street (#8) and opened an inn here which could accommodate 75 visitors. In 1915 the wrought iron fence was removed.

The house then passed back into private ownership in 1932, and the wing and piazza were removed.

In front of the house a bandstand was built in 1903 for public entertainment, and was removed in 1911.

#7 Dr. John Preston House, 1802 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

The Dr. John Preston House was the first house in the Village to be located on the Turnpike, which was opened in 1800. It is a Federal 5-bay, 2 1/2 story house with brick ends 2 bays wide and a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. It rests on a granite block foundation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

on the north side of the Turnpike. Two tall chimneys rise from either end, with a third one in the rear wing. Window sash is replacement 12/12 on the first story and 8/12 on the second; the windows are framed with modest caps on the first floor and have flat trim and blinds. The centrally positioned entrance has a period Federal surround with a panelled door, framed by tapered flat capped pilasters, with a later tripartite transom of colored glass, with etched floral and leaf design. The doorway is sheltered by a portico supported by Doric columns, probably added in the Greek Revival period. The portico has a flat frieze below the heavy molded cornice with dentils.

A 2-story frame wing extends to the north behind the house with a further 1-story gabled wing with hip roof. An entrance on its east side leads onto a small porch with decorative sawn brackets and balusters (c.1900). From the northeast corner another short 1 1/2 story gabled wing extends to the east; this has another larger screened porch with arched openings at its east end.

White-painted picket fencing separates the property from the street and it from the adjoining properties.

A photograph dating from the early 1860's shows that by this time the house had been altered to 3 1/2 stories by the addition of a tall, wide pediment. It is probable that at this time the two end chimneys were lengthened to their present appearance, and that the Greek Revival portico was also added, as all these features show in the photograph. Sometime shortly after a photograph taken at the 150th Anniversary parade of New Ipswich in 1900, a 2 story bay window was added in the two east bays of the facade. This third photograph shows that the house had 2/2 window sash on the first two floors and 6/6 sash in the flushboard pediment, with a single attic window above with 6/9 sash. In about 1960, the roof was restored to its present hip-roofed appearance; the bay window had been removed earlier. There was a barn in the rear of the house, which has disappeared.

Dr. John Preston (II) (1770-1828), who built this house, was the son of Dr. John Preston (I), an early settler and local doctor, who built the Preston-King House (#30). The two men were in practice together until the father's death in 1803, and were the town's only physicians for many years.

John Preston (II) married Elizabeth Champney, daughter of Ebenezer, who lived on Main Street in the Champney-Preston House (#63). Dr. Preston also built a medical office and apothecary shop just west of this house. It was a narrow brick building, later used as a dwelling; it was torn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

down in 1964.

After Preston's death, the house was occupied by Henry Isaacs, who arrived in New Ipswich circa 1822, and ran a store at the junction with Temple Road, then at the Old Corner Store opposite this house. He had previously lived in the Hammond-Isaacs-Balch House (#24) on the Turnpike. He was active in local business affairs and became President of the Bank.

By 1850, Edward P. Edwards, proprietor of the 1808 House (#8), was living here.

During the late 19th century, the house passed to Henry Otis Preston (1820-1902), a nephew of Dr. John Preston (II). He worked with Stephen Thayer manufacturing cigars, served as postmaster, and was active in civic affairs. His daughter, Ellen, and her husband Charles E. Robinson, a grain inspector in Boston and Chicago, moved here permanently in 1905. Their son, Henry (d. 1954), and granddaughter Margaret were successive owners, until in 1977 it passed out of the family.

#8 1808 House, 1808 (Turnpike Road at Main Street) - Contributing Building

This rambling 2-story woodframe building consists of a main Federal house that faces north onto the Turnpike, a 2-story wing on the west side, and 2 large, continuous additions at the rear (south). It rests on granite block and rubble on the sides and wings; the front of the building rests directly on the ground.

The original house is a 2-story Federal building, 5 bays wide, with a hip roof. Only one of what were possibly two or four chimneys survive. The centrally-positioned entrance has flat pilasters, a plain frieze and a molded cornice. The door is 6-paneled and likely original, although glass has been inserted in the upper two panels. A 5-light transom is above the door. Windows have 6/6 sash, narrow, molded frames, and blinds. The window directly over the entrance is smaller. A narrow wood band separates the first and second stories.

A shallow one-story shed-roofed addition toward the front of the east side serves as a second entrance; it probably dates from the early 20th

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

century; it does not appear in a photograph taken in 1875.

On the west side is a two-story gabled addition, slightly recessed from the main house, and probably early 20th century, as it does not show in the same photograph. At the east end are double doors with multi-lights, possibly late 19th century; a second door at the west end appears to be an altered Georgian door. Like the main house, sash is 6/6, but the window frames are flat and lack blinds. A narrow chimney rises near the west end. The lower section of another chimney, now suppressed, is on the west exterior.

The northernmost of the two rear additions contains fairly regularly spaced windows with 6/6 and 12/12 sash. A tall chimney rises from the ridge. Although the exact date of this section is not known, it appears to date from the mid-19th century. A shed-roof screened porch shelters another entrance on the east side.

The southernmost addition was probably once a barn; its gable end is partially visible at the north end. Windows are similar to those on the northern section, and contain 12/12 sash on the east elevation and 6/6 on the west. There is a centrally positioned chimney. A small 1-story gabled ell extends to the east from the rear southeast corner. It has a shed-roofed entrance next to the building.

A photograph taken circa 1875 shows a one-story porch extending the width of the facade. By 1905, it had been replaced by a two-story porch with a turned railing and decorative sawn post brackets which was removed in 1943.

Isaiah Kidder erected this building in 1808 as a store, a few years after the Third New Hampshire Turnpike was opened. A son of an early New Ipswich settler, Kidder (1770-1811) had an interest in the first cotton mill in New Ipswich and in the State, was one of the originators of the Turnpike, an Academy Trustee and a State Representative.

Around ten years later, the building was opened as a tavern by Joseph Newell; his sign is in the Historical Society. Though one of three taverns in New Ipswich along the Turnpike, this was the only one within the Village, and is the only one still standing today.

Over the next thirty years, the tavern passed through a number of hands, though it was always a prominent local gathering place. Beginning in 1867, for ten years it was run as "Clark's Hotel", by Peter H. Clark. The Clark family was highly musical and performed around the area. Peter Clark built the stylish Second Empire house on Main Street (#64).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

During his ownership Clark's Hotel became a popular summer resort. In 1892, the Silver family, who later operated Appleton Manor, bought Clark's Hotel and operated it under that name until 1910. After that, James C. Barr bought it and it was used as a private residence, until he opened it again in 1929 as Willow Brook Tavern. Today it is a restaurant with office space.

A fire in 1948 damaged the interior, but the building was restored.

On the east side of the property was a barn, now gone, which was restored and used as a very popular dance hall; torn down in 1979.

#9 Samuel Batchelder, Jr. House, 1813 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This unusual unaltered 4-bay by 3-bay brick Federal house was built in 1813 on the north side of the Turnpike. The house sits on a dressed granite block foundation, and is capped by a hip roof clad with asphalt shingles. Two tall end chimneys and two additional chimneys toward the center of the rear rise from the roof. The windows have original 12/12 sash and are flanked by blinds. The main entrance, located in the second bay from the east, is narrow, with a 6-panel door and a transom with a leaded circle motif; blinds hang on either side.

A 1 1/2 story ell, formerly a summer kitchen, extends north from the northwest corner. It has 6/6 sash (the glazing appears to be replacement), exposed roof rafters and a recessed porch with arched openings, cut into the northeast corner.

Between the ell and the barn was a carriage house; both structures burned in 1901. The barn foundation to the north of the house has been excavated and a sunken garden has been created recently.

The interior of the house is distinguished by its arched doorways, niches and elaborate woodwork of the Federal period, featuring reeding, rope carving and herringbone carving. In the formal parlor to the southwest there was French scenic wallpaper, probably printed by Zuber; it was removed in 1944; there are black-and-white photographs in the Historical Society. The present owner believes that the colors were predominantly blue and gray; she was also told that the paper was purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

This house was built by Samuel Batchelder, Jr. (1784-1879), whose father had settled in New Ipswich in 1785, and begun as a store keeper. He then built the famous 'Peppermint Tavern' on the Turnpike, supposedly the best public house between Boston and Keene. The son came into his father's business as store keeper at the age of 16, and by the age of twenty he had opened a store in Peterborough. He built the brick 'Old Corner Store' at the junction of Main Street and the Turnpike in 1812. His considerable fortune was made in the textile business; he was one of the partners in the second cotton factory in New Ipswich with Charles Barrett, Jr. and Benjamin Champney, and from there he went on to join the Boston Associates in establishing textile centers in New England. He left New Ipswich to start the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., and was associated with the Appletons in Lowell. He next started a mill in Saco, Maine, said to be the most profitable mill in New England at that time. He retired to Cambridge, Massachusetts and served in the Massachusetts Legislature.

In the mid-19th century, this was the home of George Sanders (1803-67), who, with his brother Nathan, who lived at #27 further east on the Turnpike, had a tin shop that stood between this house and the Masonic Lodge next door (#10).

The brothers apparently had a second shop just west of Nathan's house. George Sanders had three wives while living here; the first was Caroline Muzzy, a granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Farrar.

The estate of the subsequent owner, Elias Hudson, sold the house back to the Batchelder family. Mary Isabella James di Gozaldi, a granddaughter of Samuel Batchelder, Jr. purchased the house in the early years of the 20th century and owned it until her death in the early 1940's.

#10 Masonic Lodge, c.1840 (Turnpike and Temple Roads) - Contributing Building

Situated at a major downtown junction, this south-facing 2 1/2 story woodframe building is sited gable-end to the Turnpike and rests on a granite block foundation. It features flat trim, modest eave returns, 6/6 sash and a full width front porch with square posts and balustrade. The main entrance, found at the center of the gable end (south), has a glazed wood paneled door from the early 20th century. A single window flanks it on either side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the front end of the building. At the rear is a 2-stage wooden exterior stairway that wraps around the northeast corner, which was used by the Masons to enter the building when they met on the third floor, before they owned the entire building.

This structure was built as Heywood & Wood's Store (pre-1850's), later Thayer & Clark and Haywood & Davis and C.B. Davis. It was later a harness shop, with a tenement above. Just prior to its purchase by the Masons in 1903, it was Silver's Store. Its present appearance suggests a major late 19th century remodeling; it is known that a long ell was removed by the Masons at the time of the purchase.

The Masonic Lodge was founded in New Ipswich in 1815 and, through the efforts of Frank W. Preston and the generosity of Elizabeth M. Barrett, widow of George L. Barr, who later married George Robert Barrett, owner of the Barrett Mansion (#71), the Masons were able to acquire this building, where they have held their meetings since 1903.

#11 Silas Wheeler House, 1828 (Temple Road) - Contributing Building

The only brick Federal 1 1/2 story house in the Center Village, facing southeast on Temple Road, this well preserved 5 x 2 bay building on a granite block foundation features a narrow center entry with single light transom and a door with 4 recessed molded panels. Windows are 12/12 sash, set in molded surrounds and flanked by blinds. There are three tall end chimneys. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

An early frame wing extends from the northeast corner, terminating in a small woodframe barn set gable-end to the road, with 2 shallow arched vehicle bays with overhead paneled doors.

Entrances with replacement doors are found on the east and west sides of the wing.

This house was built by Silas Wheeler (1792-1885), whose wife was Mary Batchelder, sister of Samuel, who lived around the corner in the brick Federal house on Main Street (#9). Wheeler erected this house in 1828.

During the 1840's, the property was occupied by Shebuel Shattuck (1797-1846), who was involved in the mills in Smith Village outside of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

District. By 1850 the house was used by Thayer & Boynton. Albert G. Thayer married Sarah Boynton; Thayer, the younger brother of entrepreneur Stephen Thayer, was a baker, brick maker, blacksmith, tailor, tin worker and basket maker.

The house was later owned by William Greenman, a cigar manufacturer whose shop stood next door. It was the building which had been Benjamin Champney's Post Office/Law Office (#33B), originally on its site at #33, and later returned there. Greenman was also one of the early proprietors of the restaurant in Union Hall (#58).

#12 Old Blacksmith Shop, mid-19th century (Temple Road) - Contributing Building

Substantially rebuilt in recent years, this elongated, one story gable-roof structure, with its long side facing southeast, was used for most of its life as a blacksmith shop. Its vertical sheathing, 6/6 sash and narrow doorways, have been replaced with unpainted, roughly finished clapboards on the sides visible from the road. The three evenly spaced windows have new 1/1 sash with 6/6 false muntins. The double doors on the southeast (front) side are made of vertical boards, as are the two larger double shed doors in the south gable end whose openings are cut on the diagonal in the upper corners.

The northeast and northwest elevations remain unaltered, though deteriorated. Asphalt shingles cover the vertical sheathing and a single window with 6/6 sash is found on the northwest wall. Roofing throughout is asphalt shingle.

Located at the northern terminus of the District, this blacksmith shop dates from the mid-19th century. Local tradition indicates that this was the shop of Thayer & Boynton, although the 1850 map places their business further south at #11. The names of the owners do not appear on subsequent maps. The building, however, continued to function as a blacksmith shop well into the 20th century, the last such business in the Village. James Chandler, who lived across the street at #14, and later Otto Weismann were its last proprietors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#13 Webber-Hastings House, c.1780-1800 (Temple Road) - Contributing Building

One of the earlier houses in the Center Village, this 2 story, 3 bay Georgian house, on the southeast side of Temple Road retains historic architectural features including 8/12 sash, molded window surrounds, and a projecting gabled entry with full length sidelights and a 5-panel wooden door. The building is sided with asbestos shingles over clapboard. The central chimney was reduced in size, probably in the late 19th century. The one story north wing has 6/6 sash and an early 4 panel door at its south end. The interior has 4 panel grained doors and early woodwork. The building rests close to the ground and street on a granite foundation. It has been vacant since about 1980 and has deteriorated.

The early history of this house, like #14 next door, may be linked to one of George and Nathan Sanders' tin shops. By 1850 the house belonged to wheelwright Seth Stratton or Thomas Emery, a farmer; the historic map of 1850 is unclear.

Josiah Webber (1815-1898) moved here during the 1850's; the house remained in his family until recently. Webber was generally regarded as the leading tailor in town from 1836 until his death. His daughter, Genevieve, married Frederic Hastings in 1890, and their daughter Mildred (b. 1891) was the last occupant of the house.

The house likely dates from the earliest years of the Turnpike, reached by a lane, although its exterior appearance suggests an even earlier date in the late 18th century. Further visual analysis and historical research is warranted.

#14 Chandler House, c.1848 (Temple Road) - Contributing Building

This house, facing northwest onto Temple Road, is one of several 5 bay pedimented Greek Revival houses within the Center Village, a style that is indigenous to this region. The first floor has a central entrance, sheltered by a simple early 20th century portico. The paneled door is flanked by partial sidelights resting on recessed panels. The windows to the north contain 6/6 sash; to the south and on the south wall is 2/2 replacement sash. Sash on the upper stories and in the north 1 story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

ell are 6/6. A tall chimney rises from either side. The siding is asbestos shingle. The foundation is granite block in the front, but rusticated concrete block on the south side, indicating an early 20th century rebuilding.

The 1850 map indicates a building owned by George and Nathan Sanders stood here, presumably one of the tin shops they operated. There is another opinion that their shop was further along the road from #13. This house seems to have a definite residential character, so it may be true that it is quite separate from the tin shop. Later owners' names do not appear on the historic town maps. It is known that James Chandler, who operated the blacksmith shop across the road at #12, lived here in the early 1900's. The house then had a barn attached to the rear.

#14A Garage - Non-Contributing Building

A modern 2-bay cement block garage faces the street. The gable roof is asphalt shingle; the front gable is clapboarded and the twin overhead doors in shallow arches have wooden panels below and four glass panes above.

#15 Stephen Thayer Cigar Shop, c.1850 (Turnpike and Temple Roads) - Contributing Building

Hidden behind a mid-20th century store front is a Greek Revival pedimented gable ended house of which, on the south side, the pedimented section and the second story windows are visible; the east elevation is intact. The west elevation, which fronts onto Temple Road, has 2/2 sash like the rest of the building, (originally 6/6), twin chimneys and flat corner boards. An entrance near the northwest corner has a mid-20th century door and pedimented hood. Near the southwest corner, butting into the storefront, is a one story frame addition with a recessed entry.

A late 19th century photograph shows the house, fronting onto the Turnpike, with a one story - later 2 stories - columned porch across the front. The current storefront off the southeast corner is covered with cedar clapboards, except for a later section at the east end that is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

brick and contains the only entrance. The cut-off diagonal section at the southwest corner was once the entrance. The storefront walls have horizontal windows. A modern garage is attached to the rear of the house.

This building was originally Stephen Thayer's Cigar Shop, erected circa 1850. The Shop was the town's largest employer for many years, requiring over 50 workmen, making his business one of the country's leading suppliers. In addition to this enterprise, Thayer operated a match factory, a store, a lumber mill and, next door, a bakery. His own house stands on the Turnpike (#26). The Thayer family continued to own the house and used it for a cigar shop until 1932 when the building was converted into Fennia's Market. At that time, the front addition was constructed; gas pumps stood near the street, since removed.

**#16 The Monadnock Bank Automated Teller Machine, 1980 (Turnpike Road) -
Non-Contributing Building**

This Neo-Greek Revival building is of brick with a glass front with a central doorway. It has a pedimented portico across the front supported by four round columns. A small square cupola with a copper roof and louvered sides sits in the center of the asphalt shingled roof. The north pediment includes a round window in its center. The structure serves as a self-service Bank branch.

#17 Mobil Station, 1940 (Turnpike Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This woodframe gable-roof service station sits laterally to the street on the south side of the Turnpike and is clad with vertical wooden sheathing. Two service bays with overhead doors are located on the north facing front. A one story office with brick veneer on its facade with a wood shingle lean-to roof is attached to the east end.

This stands on the site of the Nichols House, a 2 1/2 story, gable-end wood structure, torn down in 1916.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#18 William Hassall House, c.1845/1914 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This handsome Greek Revival house sits on a granite block foundation with its gable end facing north onto the Turnpike, on a site where an older house once stood. It is a 1 1/2 story sidehall house type, similar to several others along this stretch of the Turnpike. It has a pedimented gable with 2 6/6 windows with blinds. The paneled entry is recessed; its surround is detailed with fretwork and corner blocks with pateras. The door itself is flanked by multi-grid sidelights. The original corner posts have been obscured by the shingles now sheathing the first story. A dormer installed circa 1930 projects from the east side with a single chimney piercing it. A photograph of about 1904 shows two chimneys on the east side; the front one appears to have been replaced with the present larger one. The 2/2 window sash of the old photograph has been replaced with 6/6 in the facade and two recently installed larger square multi-grid windows. There is a screened porch on a concrete foundation extending off the southeast corner. A small 1 story gabled ell with a recent oriel window extends to the rear off the southwest corner.

This house originally stood on Main Street between the Library (#54) and the Hurd-Newell House (#57). It was built by and for William Hassall (1799-1874), who was a wheelwright with a shop just north of his house, on the site of the Library (#54). The house was moved to this new site in August 1914 by James Barr, who then owned most of the property on the east side of Main Street between the Turnpike and the Old Country Road, whose family were major benefactors of the Library.

At its new location, the house was lived in by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Asiala for over 50 years.

#18A Barn, c.1845/1914 - Contributing Building

At its former location a gable ended barn was attached behind the house. At the time of the moving, it was detached from the house and moved separately to its present site and placed on a granite rubble foundation a short distance to the east of the house. The gable end faces the Turnpike, and its steep roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A modern overhead garage door has been installed in the central opening. The flat trim of the original sliding barn door is still in place; the door

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

is still inside the barn. There are 2 windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim and blinds. There are 2 similar windows in the rear elevation, with blinds, on the first and second stories. The west elevation has 2 similar windows and a doorway. The windows on the west and front lack blinds. The building has flat corner posts, simple molded eaves and eave returns, in the front and rear. A small chimney rises from the rear roof peak.

In the backyard a small gabled children's playhouse with a door and window in the gable end was installed in 1989. A shed-roof recent chicken coop is found just behind the barn.

#19 Central School, 1939 (Turnpike Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This brick school is one story with basement; it occupies a concrete foundation on the north side of the Turnpike and has a flat asphalt roof with a header course below the roofline. The windows are arranged in groups of three on the south facade facing the street and in pairs elsewhere on the building. It has a covered entrance on the south upper level with metal supports and 3 other entrances with hoods on the lower basement level to the west.

Central School was built in 1939 on the site of Stephen Thayer's Bake Shop which burned in 1894. The School was the sixth to be built in District No. 1, replacing the 1860 School on Upper School Street (#42). It was designed by S. W. Haynes & Associates, and built by M. & P. Builders & Engineers, Inc. of Nashua, N.H., at a cost of \$24,000.

By 1949 the first addition to the building became necessary due to space requirements. A brick wing in the same style was built off the rear northeast corner; a second addition matching it was added off the front southeast corner in 1956.

#19A School House, 1988 - Non-Contributing Building

Behind the School, to the north, stands a one-room school building built as a temporary classroom because of space needs. There are no plans to remove it at the present time. It is a rectangular structure on a foundation covered by exterior plywood. The siding is T-111 exterior

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

plywood, and the gabled roof is of asphalt shingles. There are entrance doors on both north and south, and double casement windows are found on the east and west, with one on the north. It is similar to the one found at the Appleton School (#31A), which was built at the same time.

#20 The Monadnock Bank, 1975 (Turnpike Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This neo-Colonial Revival 1 1/2 story building is woodframe veneered in brick on the first level. The gable roof is sheathed in wood shingle. There is a centrally located open gabled porch entrance on posts on the north facade, and a smaller one on the west side of the building with a hip roof. In the rear there is a covered portico serving as a drive-in entrance. A dormer extends the length of the building above it. Four large windows with 8/8 sash and blinds flank the doorway - others are on the sides. Gable ends are clapboarded with molded eaves and eave returns, with a single 8/8 window with blinds.

#21 Matti Lampi House, 1956 (Turnpike Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This 3 bay 1 1/2 story woodframe cape house rests on a concrete foundation. There is a main entrance with a glazed door on the south side facing the Turnpike and another in the south facade of a small recessed ell situated to the east. A single chimney pierces the roofpeak. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and includes two gable dormers. The house has an attached ell with garage doors extending from the west elevation. Windows are 8/8 with vertical slat blinds on the first story and 6/6 in the gabled dividers.

This house was built in 1956 on a piece of property separated from the Earl Farwell House next door (#22).

#22 Earl Farwell House, Late 1870's (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This is one of a handful of French Second Empire houses built in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Center Village following the Civil War. It sits on a granite block foundation. The main entrance on the south facade is sheltered by a bracketed door hood over double doors with glazed panels. Two 1-story bay windows with 2/2 sash and panels beneath flank the front door. The house and barn have corner posts with molded caps between a flat frieze which runs around the house. The triangular pedimented dormers punctuating the Mansard roof of the main house, have scrollwork near the eave and 2/2 window sash. The same dormer treatment shape is found on the two windows on the barn/carriage house, built in the same style, but lacking the scrollwork foot. The barn has two overhead doors set in square openings. It originally had a single wide opening on the right side and a 2/2 window on the left. The lower pitch of the Mansard roof is brown stained wooden shingles; the upper pitch is black asphalt shingles. Asphalt shingles also cover the roof of the shed roof porch containing another entrance in the center of the connecting ell leading to the barn. A single chimney punctuates the roof.

This house was built by Earl Farwell, who ran a livery stable, in the late 1870's. Later owners included Mellen C. Bragg (1892), Herman White, Town Clerk during the 1920's, Lionel Blais, an employee of nearby Tricnit known for his mechanical skills.

#23 Brown-Eaton House, c.1840 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This is one of several 5 bay broad-gabled, pedimented Greek Revival houses in the Central Village, probably built around 1840. A regional variation of the style, this house has a well preserved and almost unaltered main block. It rests on a granite block foundation, facing north, with a granite walkway leading to a period central doorway with a 6-panel door, partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath, and reeded and blocked surround. The clapboard siding of the front section appears to be period, as do the windows with 6/6 sash and blinds. The window surrounds are molded, with small flat corner blocks at the upper corners. The house has flat corner boards, with molded eaves and pediment. A single chimney rises from each side of the roof; the west one has been restored. On both east and west sides of the roof, toward the front, hip-roofed dormers, each with 2 windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim, were added in the 1940's.

Extending behind the house to the south is a 1 1/2 story ell, whose upper story was also added in the 1940's alterations. It also received the addition of a 2 story bay window on the east elevation, which has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

windows with 6/6 sash in the newer upper story, and 9/9 sash below. A small gabled dormer with a single 9-light window and flushboard front was added at the same time on the west of the ell.

After he purchased the house in 1940, Dr. Claire Cayward, the Town's only physician, built a 1 story addition to the west of the ell, to serve him as a doctor's office. It has a concrete foundation and a hip-roofed asphalt shingled roof. The north-facing doorway has a 6-panel door with a reeded and blocked surround in the Greek Revival style; another door on the west has a paneled door with a 9-light window in its upper section. The window sash is 6/6, and 12/12, with flat trim and blinds. There are two small windows with diamond muntin grid and flat trim to the left of the north doorway.

The barn which extends to the rear of the ell was also remodeled into living quarters in the 1940's, without substantially altering its exterior. A 2 bay garage was excavated underneath it, and a foundation of rusticated concrete blocks replaced the old foundation. The windows on the west and south have 6/6 sash on the lower story, and 12/12 sash on the upper, and the two gabled dormers on the west have windows with 12/12 sash; all with flat trim. The barn has molded eave returns, and an asphalt shingled roof.

The earliest listed owner of this house was a Mr. Brown, about whom nothing further is known. By 1850 it belonged to Hosea Eaton (1820-1879), who by 1858 was living at the Cutting-Eaton House (#43) further to the west on the Turnpike. Eaton was a public school teacher and master carpenter, who later became active in political life, acting as Moderator of Town Meeting for 20 years, serving in the Legislature and Senate, and as Provost Marshal, with responsibility for the drafting of soldiers during the Civil War. During the latter part of the 19th century the house belonged to Oliver Barnett (no apparent relative of the Charles Barrett family) and to John Barrett. Clarence White, a subsequent owner, who was Town Clerk for many years, added a columned porch across the front c. 1915, which was removed in the 1940's remodeling.

To the west of the house, across the driveway, is an A-frame utility shed which stands on cement blocks at its corners. It has a sliding door of tongue and groove boards in its east-facing gable end. The siding is plywood and the roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#24 Hammond-Isaacs-Balch House, 1826 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This 5 bay 1 1/2 story house which faces south onto the Turnpike has several distinctive features, including a Greek Revival molded entry surround with paneled corner blocks, transom and full sidelights. The window sash is replacement 2/2 with blinds. The Kidder History of New Ipswich of 1852 has an illustration from a drawing by Benjamin Champney, which shows the house with its roof scuttle mid-way between the twin chimneys. The 1-story bay window on the west elevation with 2/2 sash and narrow blinds was added in 1858, and the rear porch now enclosed was added in 1871 by C.A. Whitney. A steep gabled recessed 1-story wing was also added to the west on the lower level under the hill. It retains wooden clapboards, and has two arched openings; the left one with a 6/6 window; the right with an old door of vertical boards. The porch, which shows in a photograph dated 1901, extends across the front of the house, and has flat-sawn brackets on chamfered posts; an extension of the main roof, which is flared at the eaves serves to shelter the porch. Information from the owner indicates that this is a plank house. The building is clad in synthetic siding.

This house was built in 1826 by Elisha L. Hammond, who operated the Stage Tavern in the Center Village. Hammond's wife was Elizabeth Preston, granddaughter of Dr. John Preston (I), and this house was built at the time of their marriage. Hammond was also a builder; the Appleton Academy building of 1853 was built under his supervision. He also performed major renovation work in the Champney-Preston House in 1871 (#63).

Henry Isaacs, the second owner of this house, came to Mason from Portsmouth about 1816. Around 1822, he arrived in New Ipswich and began trading in a store on the Turnpike. He was for a time President of the Bank and active in a variety of business pursuits. After his death in 1846, his son Edward M. Isaacs occupied the house.

Following Edward's death, both the house and store passed to their long-time employee Charles A. Whitney (d. 1878). Whitney was also Postmaster and Town Clerk for around 25 years.

In 1888 the house was purchased by Moses M. Balch, in whose family it remains. Ten years earlier, Moses Balch had bought a mill on the north branch of the Souhegan River, near Gibson's Four Corners (outside of the District) where he sawed logs and made barrel staves. In 1899 the mill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

was bought by his son, Albro L. Balch, who continued to operate it as a sawmill until it was destroyed by fire in 1941. Albro Balch resided in this house as well, and his daughter has been residing there for 74 years, since 1917.

#24A Garage, c.1935/c.1965 - Non-Contributing Building

To the west of the house, on the Turnpike, stands a woodframe garage on a concrete foundation with an asphalt shingle hip roof. It contains two overhead garage doors; another smaller bay with a similar small door was added c.1965 to the west; this portion has a shed roof.

#24B Boat House, 1965 - Non-Contributing Building

A short distance to the north of the house under the hill is a shed-roofed woodframe structure on a concrete foundation, built into the foundation of the barn which burned in 1913. On the west elevation is an entrance on the right, with a paneled garage overhead door to its left. Further left is a taller paneled overhead door, which permitted storage of a boat. Siding is tongue and groove, with flat trim, and the roof is clad with asphalt shingle.

#25 Sanders Tin Shop, 1836 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This tall south facing vernacular Greek Revival 2 1/2 story house with a side-hall plan is entered through a 4-panel door, flanked by full-length sidelights, which is hidden by an enclosed shed roof porch roofed with wood shingles. A south facing c.1865 bay window with 2/2 sash, as in the rest of the house, with a molded recessed panel beneath is also roofed with wood shingles. The remainder of the dwelling is clad in asphalt shingles on the steep gabled roof. Asphalt shingled siding obscures the corner boards. A 1 1/2 story wing extends to the east with a window close to the house and a overhead garage door to the east. This was a handsome longer barn with 2 bays, since shortened and altered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 29NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

to the present arrangement.

This was one of two tin shops run by George and Nathan Sanders in the mid-19th century. Nathan Sanders lived next door in #27; George bought the Samuel Batchelder, Jr. House (#9), farther west on the Turnpike. Their second shop stood between it and the Masonic Hall (#10), but has not survived. A third tin shop, operated by Boynton and Stark, stood across from the Central School site. The Sanders Tin Shop is the only surviving tin shop in the village, built at a time when tin was used for cookware, utensils, dishes and many household appliances. In 1908 the building was bought by Albro L. Balch, in whose family it remains.

#26 Stephen Thayer House, 1838 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This is the only Gothic Revival house in the Village. Constructed in 1838, it is a wood, 1 1/2 story house set gable-end to the Turnpike. The main house is set on a granite block foundation; 3 bays wide on the north gable end. Three windows with 6/6 sash, blinds and topped with distinctive lancet-arched louvers set in paneled surrounds are found in the first story. The pediment has flush board siding in the tympanum and includes a similar window with flanking 2/2 sash and blinds.

The west elevation has 5 bays with a recessed 3-bay side porch sheltered under the main roof. Windows on this side of the building match those on the north. The inner walls of the porch are flush board; the remaining first floor walls are clapboard. The door is 8-panel. The porch features two tapered round columns that are widest at mid-point, a distinctive element that reflects Egyptian Revival interests of the period. The two rear bays are enclosed. The two dormers on the west and three on the east have windows with pointed arch gables and 6/6 sash. Two period chimneys rise from the roof which is clad with asphalt shingle.

A long one story gabled ell extends to the rear, attached to a barn at the southwest corner. The ell has rectangular 6/6 sash and a door made of vertical boards set in a paneled surround similar to that on the main house. A second 9-panel door with similar surround is found next to the barn. A tall chimney pierces the gabled, asphalt clad roof.

The attached barn is sheathed in flush board; the rear has unpainted wood shingles, and windows with 6/6 sash; the gable-end is pedimented.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Small 6-pane windows break up the walls and a rectangular opening with double-hinged doors with old strap hinges opens on the north end at the top of a ramp. A later shed-roof carriage shed, sided with flush boards on the north (front) and shingles on the side and rear, is attached to the west side. It has Colonial Revival arch and keystone motif. The entire property appears contemporary to the main house.

Behind the barn to the south stands a small garden shed on concrete blocks at the corners. It has wood shingle siding and flat trim, with an asphalt shingle roof. A small window is found on the west, with an entrance on the south.

Stephen Thayer, the original owner of this house, came to New Ipswich in 1823 and moved to the Center Village 2 years later. His primary business pursuit was cigar manufacturing, in the building now a store at the intersection of Temple Road and the Turnpike (#15). The factory was the town's leading employer and Thayer was a national leader in the industry, employing over 50 workmen. In addition, Thayer had a match factory with 15 employees, a bakery, a laboratory for the production of essences, a lumber mill, and a country store. During the Civil War he established a branch in Washington, D.C. to furnish bakery products and other articles. Thayer died in 1890, and the house remained in the Thayer family for over 140 years.

#27 Nathan Sanders House, 1830 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

This handsome five bay, 2 story Federal house with a center entry sits close to the ground on a granite foundation on the north side of the Turnpike. It appears likely that the ground level in front may have been raised when a porch was added across the front of the house in about 1910. The land slopes quite steeply away toward the rear.

The fine Federal entrance is partially hidden by the columned porch, the west part of which has been enclosed. The doorway has a 4-panel door with partial sidelights and recessed paneling below, and molded trim featuring an incised circular detail at the upper corners. Window sash is 6/6 throughout, with blinds contained within molded surrounds. A single chimney pierces the roof.

An early 2 story wide-gabled wing of similar style extends to the rear (north) and a one story wing with a tall chimney extends to the west, with an enclosed shed-roofed entrance, of later date with an openwork

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 31NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

flat-sawn post, at its juncture with the house. Roofing throughout is asphalt. Sash is 6/6 with blinds.

A gabled barn extends to the west from the northwest corner. It has a flatboard facade with an overhead garage door.

This was the home of Nathan Sanders (1800-1887) who, with his older brother George, had two tin shops, one just west of this house at #25, which still stands, and one between his brother's house (#9) and the Masonic Lodge (#10). At the turn of the century, Joseph Addison Wheeler (1827-1912) lived here. He was a farmer who, while living here, managed several outlying farms. He served as selectman and was active in the Church.

#28 Sampson Fletcher House, c.1775 (Turnpike Road) - Contributing Building

Local tradition states that this house on the north side of the Turnpike was moved to this site from an unknown location. It would appear to have been built about 1775; its style is earlier than the Turnpike era.

It is one of three early lean-to houses in the Center Village; substantially altered in later periods. Twin bay windows have been added to the facade, with their roofs extending over the center entry, which features full length sidelights and flat trim. The original window sash has been replaced with 2/2 on the lower story; the upper story contains diminutive 4/4 windows with colored glass. Asphalt siding covers the clapboards and the roofing is asphalt shingle. A single chimney punctuates the roofpeak in the center of the house. A small recessed barn/ell with an entrance and an overhead garage door is attached to the east side.

In the early 19th century this house was owned by Sampson Fletcher, 1795-1847, who presumably was responsible for moving it here. He succeeded John Hills as owner of the general store at the westerly corner of Main Street and the Turnpike, on the site of P.T.A. Park (Lot A).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

**#29 Edgar Browne House, c.1850/c.1900/1980's (King and Turnpike Roads)
Non-Contributing Building**

This woodframe gambrel roofed house sits at the east end of the District, on the south side of the Turnpike, with its entrance on King Road. The original part of the house is the 2 1/2 story gable-ended portion which now sits on a lower level next to the Turnpike. It was once part of the Stephen Thayer Match Factory, which stood near the brook on the opposite side of the Turnpike just out of the District; apparently the matches were dipped in brimstone here. Thayer's own house is next door to the west on the adjacent property (#26).

In the 1890's the original portion of the house, which had 2 rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs, was augmented by raising the roof and incorporating another half story. This was the beginning of many alterations and additions done by Edgar Browne, which have obscured most of the old dwelling. The barn, which stood behind the house on King Road, was taken down, and the gambrel-roofed 2 story addition was added from the southwest corner, along with another gambrel-roofed wing which extends from the back of the old house, also to the south. Another gambrel-roofed dormer projects from the old house to the north on the Turnpike side. A piazza was added on the King Road side, which has recently been enclosed with a shed roof and glazing. The house now has synthetic siding on its first floor, and shingle on the upper, 1/1 window sash with blinds on the south, and asphalt roof shingles. A deck has been added off the west side during recent renovations, along with two small oriel windows on the north. A short chimney is found in the center roof of the old house; another cement block chimney is in the newer gambrel addition to the west.

#29A Garage, 1988 (King Road) - Non-Contributing Building

As part of the on-going alterations in the 1980's, a garage was constructed along King Road, facing the northeast. It is a gable-roof building with a large garage door facing east with an entrance door adjacent and a small door above. Another large opening faces south, with 2 windows to its right. On the north are a door and 2 windows. The building has synthetic siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Just to the south of the garage is a small shed facing east standing on concrete blocks at the corners. Its gabled roof has asphalt shingles and the siding is synthetic. There is a door on the north and a window on the south elevation and the shed is open under the eaves.

#30 Preston-King House, 1764 (King Road) - Contributing Building

The Preston-King House, a 2 1/2 story woodframe Georgian house, is the only 6 bay house of this period in the District. It is situated facing south, off Old Country Road, the main road through Town at that period.

The main entrance is placed to the left of center, and has a Colonial Revival molded surround, flat pilasters with caps, a flat entablature and dentil molding below the projecting cornice. A vertically sheathed door is on the exterior; it hides an 8-panel door. A photograph from the early 1860's shows an enclosed gabled portico, which had been replaced in 1872 with an open flat-roofed portico with fancy columns and capitals, indistinct in the photograph. The portico appears to cover the central two bays of the house, and has three sets of columns. In a photograph taken in 1914 by Charles Plumer, yet a different portico is in place. It is wide, but covers only the entry, with twin sets of square columns with a balustrade with square capped posts and turned balusters. The shallow hip roof of the portico is surmounted by a balustrade of flat-sawn decorative woodwork. Subsequently, this was removed, and the present relatively simple doorway remained.

The window sash is replacement 6/9 with blinds, with typical Georgian molded window caps and surrounds. Twin windows in the gable ends retain old 6/9 sash. Eaves and eave returns are molded, and the roof is clad with wood shingles.

An early 20th century Colonial Revival enclosed porch with 8/12, 12/12 and multi-grid windows extends across the west elevation and is surmounted by a balustrade with a simple railing. The front section has a paneled balustrade and capped posts, and the rear section is screened and has turned balusters. A portion of the porch extends around the rear of the house to form an open deck with turned balusters.

The rear elevation has a number of Colonial Revival additions. A 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 34NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

story bay window with twin windows with 9/9 sash on its front and single 9/9 sash on the sides, with narrow blinds is found to the left of the porch. Another 1 story bay window is found further along the rear, with 5 windows with 9/9 sash and narrow blinds. A multi-grid picture window is on its right with a pedimented doorway with a 6 panel door to its right.

At the northeast corner of the main house is a 1-bay, 2 1/2 story projection, which appears in the photograph from the 1860's, and presumably is of early date, as it has old 6/9 sash in its gable. The east elevation of the house also contains an entrance in its southeast bay, which was installed after the 1872 photograph. It has a simple molded surround and cornice and a vertically sheathed door, an instance of additional Colonial Revival additions to the house.

From the northeast projection, a 1 1/2 story gabled wing extends to the east; this wing is evident in the 1860's photograph. It has 6/9 sash in flat surrounds, with blinds. A doorway is placed toward its left, which has a 6 panel door in a flat surround, which has glazing in its top. The wing has a single dormer on both north and south, placed in the center of the wing. Window sash is 6/9, with flat trim. An arched carriage opening is located at the far end, with double shed doors and old strap hinges. A tall chimney rises from the rear of the roof nearer the main house.

The interior of the house was extensively remodeled in the Colonial Revival period, and today presents a handsome example of the Colonial Revival style.

The house is obscured by a high stockade white-painted fence and mature trees, but the property, like those of other members of the Barr family at #33 next door and #57 on Main Street, show evidence of the attention to landscaping in the shade trees, specimen plantings and shrubbery characteristic of the Colonial Revival period.

John Preston I (1739-1803) built this house in 1764. Preston was a doctor, a profession followed by his son of the same name. As well as being the town's leading physician, he was a member of the first Board of Selectmen and a member of the Convention for framing the State Constitution, also holding many local offices. His office was located in this house overlooking Appleton Common.

Following his death, the house passed to his youngest daughter Anna, who married Seth King in 1808. King was a hatter, whose shop had stood near the house since the 1790's. Active in military and civic matters, King

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

later became involved in the manufacture of friction matches and broadcloth, both pioneer industries for the period. The house remained in the King family, passing to their daughter Francis Locke King, until circa 1900.

Shortly thereafter, it was purchased by Eugene and Elizabeth Barr Keyser. She was a sister of James C. Barr, who owned much of the property on Main Street between the Old Country Road and the Turnpike, and Caroline Barr Wade, later owner of the Charles Barrett House (#70) and the Barrett Mansion (#71). All three children, as well as their mother and stepfather George Robert Barrett, were summer visitors.

The house remained in the Keyser family until 1969.

#30A Horse Barn, c.1980 - Non-Contributing Building

Furthest east along King Road stands a small gable-roof horse barn with vertical board siding and corrugated metal roof. It has a single long sliding door on the west facade, and a vertical board door on its south side. Two small double-paned windows are on either side of the sliding door.

#30B Shed, c.1930 - Non-Contributing Building

Just west of the horse barn on a concrete foundation is a small white clapboard gable ended building with a wood shingle roof. There is an opening on the east gable end, with a single window on each of the other three sides with 6/6 sash and flat trim. It was once a chicken coop; it now serves for hay storage.

#30C Turkey House, c.1950 - Non-Contributing Building

Just to the north of the shed is a small shed-roof unpainted board and batten building, with asphalt roofing, most recently used as a turkey house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#31 Appleton Academy, 1942 (Appleton Common) - Non-Contributing
Building

Appleton Academy is a 2 story brick structure on a cut granite foundation, sited on a terraced rise at the east end of Appleton Common, as the campus is known. The building is 5 bays wide, with long vertical windows that contain pairs of 8/8 sash set in molded frames with splayed concrete lintels. The main entrance with its double paneled wooden doors with five arched lights set in a transom above, and a molded surround with pilasters is sheltered by a columned portico with dentil molding capped by a paneled balustrade with turned balusters. The corners of the building are defined by brick quoins and the cornice features a row of modillion blocks. The high hip roof peaks in an 8-sided cupola that has a bell-cast copper roof, alternating panels and 18-light windows, with small modillion blocks under the eaves. It is covered in asphalt shingles.

The side elevations of the building are designed similarly to the front. A two story brick addition dating from 1955 is recessed behind the main building.

South of the main building, connected to it by a small passageway, stands a large barn-like building, sited on a north-south axis, on a concrete foundation. It was built as a gymnasium in 1936 and was spared in the fire of 1941. It is sheathed in clapboards except for the north gable end and rear elevation, which have composite shingles. There is a pedimented entrance with pilasters on the west side where the passageway joins the gymnasium. Another enclosed entrance portico on the south elevation, set abutting a shed-roof ell at the southwest corner, has a flushboard pediment and pilasters with molded caps on the doorway surround and at the corners of the portico, and a double row of 6 lights in the transom over the double doors. The west windows are small; the three center sets are triple, and the ones at either end are paired, set near the eaves. They contain 4/4 sash.

The Common, or Campus is a large triangular area in front of the school, with granite posts linked by chains along the road.

This is the fourth Academy building in New Ipswich. The first Academy was a small frame structure, built in 1789, the year the Academy was incorporated by the leading citizens of the Town. It still stands on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

its original site on Hills Street (#44). The second such Academy in New Hampshire (the first was Philips Exeter, incorporated 5 years earlier), the New Ipswich Academy was coeducational, and educated many prominent local and State citizens.

In 1816-17 the Town and Academy trustees agreed to erect a new frame building closer to the geographical center of town, and which would contain the Town Hall on the first floor, the Academy on the second, and provide for a library as well. After the building was completed, there were insufficient funds for a library. Samuel Appleton and his brother, Isaac, donated globes and 100 volumes to form the nucleus of the new library.

In 1853, the cornerstone for a larger brick Academy building was laid on a new site overlooking Appleton Common. The land had formerly been part of the Barr Estate (#33) and used as an apple orchard. The 2 1/2 story Classical/Italianate structure, substantially underwritten by the Appleton family, particularly Samuel Appleton, was renamed "New Ipswich Appleton Academy". The new building was designed by William Washburn; the mason was Elisha Hammond of New Ipswich. Students were boarded in the Ames House (#34) after 1912, and, formerly, in another building nearby.

In January 1941, the main Academy building was destroyed by fire. The next year it was rebuilt, closely following the design of the earlier brick structure, as pictured in the Town History of 1914. The cost to rebuild and re-equip the Academy was \$37,000. During the time of rebuilding, the School rented space in various nearby buildings so as not to interrupt the school year. The new School included a science laboratory, Home Economics Suite and separate rooms for trades and industrial courses.

In 1955, the 2 story brick addition was built onto the rear of the School, where the former trade school classes had taken place, in a wing which also was saved from the 1941 fire.

Even though the Academy was a private school, the Trustees admitted public high school students from New Ipswich, Greenville, Mason and Temple during this period, and the towns paid a fee for each student. When the Mascenic School District was formed in 1968 and its own public high school opened, the Academy reverted to a private boys' school. The adjacent Ames House (#34) was again used for a dormitory. After that venture failed in 1974, this building lay vacant until it served for a short time as a manufacturing and office space for a local knitted goods company. The building was purchased as a middle school

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

for the Mascenic District in 1977.

#31A School House, 1988 - Non-Contributing Building

In front of the gymnasium on its west side facing Appleton Common is a small rectangular 1 story gable-roofed building used as a one-room classroom. It sits on a concrete foundation faced with painted plywood. The siding is of T-111 exterior plywood; it has entry doors on the north and south sides, and double casement windows on all four sides. The roof is of asphalt shingle.

In the schoolyard, to the northeast of the main building, is a gabled utility shed with a double door and two small windows in its facade, which faces west. Its corners sit on cement blocks, and the siding is horizontal tongue and groove boards. The roof is of asphalt shingles.

#32 Charles S. Brown House, 1884 (Old Country Road) - Contributing Building

This rambling 2 1/2 story 3 bay woodframe house stands on a rise behind Appleton Academy, facing southwest. It sits on a granite block foundation. Its central entrance is shielded by a Colonial Revival portico with a flat roof surmounted by an open porch with square balusters and paneled square corner posts with caps, installed in 1990. A pair of French doors give access to the porch. The portico is supported by two round columns with matching engaged columns on the outer surround of the doorway, which has an 8-panel door with a reeded and paneled surround, partial sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight. The house also has corner posts with molded caps in both front and rear. Twin chimneys project from the asphalt shingled roof.

Twin 2-story bay windows flank the entrance. They have the same 2/2 sash as the rest of the house, with flat trim and panels beneath. Another similar bay window is found in the first bay of the northwest elevation, with another further back on the wing.

A long 2-story wing extends from the rear of the house. It also has corner posts with caps, and a chimney projecting from the ridge. A long shed-roofed porch on square posts extends the length of the wing on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

east. Another short recessed shed-roof ell with two windows with 6/6 sash and an old 6-panel door connects to an older woodframe barn, which belonged to the house which previously stood here.

The 2 story barn is attached to the northeast corner of the ell, and has a tall double sliding door with a transom with 7 lights over 7 lights, with a shorter similar door to its right. There is a window with 6/6 sash in the gable. A 1 1/2 story gabled wing butts into the barn toward the southeast. It has 2 sets of double shed doors with diagonal boards, and two windows with 6/6 sash above.

A post card in the Historical Society shows the house as it must have been shortly after its construction. It was painted in a dark color and had only one bay window, a 2 story one on the right side of the facade. There was a 2 story pedimented portico, open with square posts on the first floor, and enclosed, with a gable roof and 2/2 windows on the second floor. There was an open balustraded porch extending along the right side of the facade; the west side of the house had another balustraded porch with a shed roof.

This house was built in 1884 by Charles S. Brown on the site of Judge Timothy Farrar's 18th century center chimney dwelling. Brown erected this house as a summer house, joining many other seasonal residents from the Boston area. He was in the stable and carriage service business in Boston.

The 1892 Town Map shows that there was a paint shop directly south of the main structure, now destroyed. Local lore tells that Brown had the first electrical system in New Ipswich; a gasoline powered generator feeding a bank of batteries. The house remained in the Brown family until 1935, after which it was sold to William Steckel, pastor of the Congregational Church.

During the brief period when Appleton Academy again functioned as a private boys' school (1969-74), the house served as a dormitory until it passed into private ownership.

#33 Harris-Barr House, 1768 (King Road) - Contributing Building

The Harris-Barr House is a large rambling wood structure facing southwest, which includes a Georgian main house at the south end, an ell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

to the northeast, with two wings off the northwest, an attached carriage shed and two outbuildings. It is situated overlooking Appleton Common, off Old Country Road, the main route through town at the time the house was built.

The main house, erected in 1768, is a 2 1/2 story center chimney asymmetrical Georgian house which sits on a granite block foundation. It is five bays by four, generally speaking. The center bay is wider, and centered slightly to the right of the large chimney; the last bay on the right is longer at the end. The house retains narrow corner boards and some old clapboards.

The main entrance is through a Colonial Revival hip-roofed enclosed entry porch, which has an old 6 panel door in a grooved surround with tiny corner blocks, partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath with diamond-point decorated molding, and a large window with 6/6 sash and blinds on each side of the portico. The portico shows in a photograph taken circa 1900, with the sidelights covered with louvers and the portico surmounted by a balustrade with diamond grid openwork, simulating ironwork.

The house is four bays deep on its east elevation, with an early entrance in the third bay, which features a narrow doorway with an old 4 panel door with flat trim surround and a pediment with molded eaves and a flushboard tympanum.

Window sash in the main house is 6/9 with typical Georgian molded window caps, narrow molded trim, and blinds. Two windows in the attic gable on the east elevation have newer 6/9 sash and flat trim. The west elevation has a single window with 6/9 sash and molded cap in the attic, and a 2 bay elevation. The rear window on the east elevation on both first and second stories has flat trim, but molded caps and different sills.

The roof of the main house is clad with recently installed asphalt shingles on the front and wood shingles on the rear.

A 1 1/2 story woodframe ell of early to mid-19th century date, extends to the rear of the house, flush with it on the east. It sits on granite rubble. The east elevation has entrances set in flatboard surrounds at either end. The front entrance has a 4 panel door with recent ornamental glazing in the upper sections; the rear entrance is sheltered by a latticework portico added in 1989; the door is old with a later 9-light panel. Window sash is 6/6 in the four evenly spaced windows, with blinds. A bay window was added on the west elevation circa 1900 with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 41NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

large 6/6 sash and blinds. A shed-roof dormer with two windows is found close to the main house on the west. The roof has wood shingles, and a single tall chimney rises from the center of the ell. This ell is not original to the house. The placement of a rear exterior door and a window can still be seen under the wall covering in the rear northeast interior hallway, which is now part of the ell.

A 2 story woodframe gabled wing with an additional basement level faced in brick was probably added in the late 19th century; it extends across the western bays of the rear of the house and to the west. It contains windows with 6/6 sash, flat surrounds, and blinds. A brick chimney rises near its far end, and the wing has a recently installed asphalt shingle roof.

Another short 2 story gabled woodframe wing with a basement level of brick, butts into the first wing closer to the house, and extends to the north. It may have been added at the same time as the prior wing, or slightly before or after. It also has windows with 6/6 sash and blinds. A tall brick chimney is found at the juncture with the prior wing. The roof is clad with wood shingles.

Placed between the north-facing wing and the 1 1/2 story wing is a small shed-roofed area which serves to enlarge the hallway and connect the wings. It was perhaps added at the same time, and has a single window with 6/6 sash and molded trim, and is roofed with asphalt shingling.

To the west of the main house is a Colonial Revival screened porch, on a continuation of the brick lower level foundation. It was added subsequent to 1914, as it does not appear in a photograph taken in that year. It is supported by round columns and has a simple balustrade railing and wraps around the west wing of the house.

At right angles to the house and ell, and extending to the east, is a long attached barn/carriage shed, 2 stories high, on a granite and replacement concrete foundation. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A single Colonial Revival opening, with a flat arch with keystone motif, is set in the center of the south wall, with an overhead garage door. It replaces the old double shed barn doors which were positioned to the left. The changes were made when the building was converted to residential use. The window sash on the first story is 6/6 with blinds, with smaller windows of varying sizes above. A chimney is found near the northwest (rear) corner. A porch has been constructed off the rear elevation in recent years.

The additions to the original house over the years have created a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 42NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

complex structure, but it retains its handsome Georgian appearance. The interior four front rooms have maintained their period style, with paneling and fireplace surrounds. Colonial Revival renovations in the remainder of the house provide an example of gracious turn-of-the-century detail.

The grounds reflect the turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival period of the property with its gardens, stone bridge and white painted wooden fence along the road.

This stately Georgian residence overlooking Appleton Common was built for Robert Harris in 1768. Harris lived here for only a short period, succeeded by Josiah Rogers who ran a store from the west end of the house. The store, believed to have been in an ell or a separate wing, was later removed. Circa 1791 Ephraim Hartwell (1745-1816) purchased the house and store which he operated for about 25 years. Hartwell was one of the first Trustees of The New Ipswich Academy, and was one of its major financial backers. He was also involved in a scythe factory that was on the site of Walker's Mill and in an early linseed oil mill in Bank Village (both outside of the District).

Probably shortly after her marriage in 1824, the house passed to Hartwell's granddaughter, Laura Livermore Bellows (1804-1878), who married Dr. James Barr (1804-1878). Barr was the son of James Barr, who arrived in New Ipswich from Scotland circa 1775, bringing with him the knowledge of the process of preparing and hulling oats for oatmeal, heretofore unknown in this country. His son, Dr. James Barr, whose family remained here for over 100 years, began practicing medicine in New Ipswich circa 1816. He was a successful physician, noted for his surgical skills. His wife and 2 of his children, George Lyman Barr, an antiquarian whose widow Elizabeth later married George Robert Barrett who owned the Barrett Mansion (#71) and Caroline Frances Barr, remained here; the latter until the mid-20th century.

The grounds of the property were notable during the early 20th century for their lovely gardens and plantings. The State's largest willow tree stood to the west of the house; a postcard shows that a short flight of stairs led up into the tree where a floor had been laid and seats put up around its sections. The Ashby orchestra was always stationed in the tree when Miss Barr gave her lawn parties. It was badly damaged in ice storms and was removed in 1923.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 43

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#33A Shed, c.1910 - Contributing Building

Behind the house, by the side of an old lane, is a small 1 story woodframe gable-roof building with a 4-panel door on the right side of the gable end. The building's walls are of white-painted wood shingle; the roof on the east side is asphalt shingle; on the west it is of wood shingles. There is a short exterior chimney on the rear with a narrow vertical board door adjacent. Windows have been boarded up. The owner understands that the building may have served as a smoke house.

#33B Old Post Office/Law Office, 1802 - Contributing Building

Northeast of the house stands a small wooden building on a granite block foundation built in 1802 by Benjamin Champney and used as his law office and as a post office while Champney served as the town's second postmaster, appointed in 1802. It has double doors with glazing in the upper section and 2 panels beneath and a large window with 6/6 sash on the front (south) elevation; other sash is 6/6. The trim is flat throughout. The gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. The original site of the building was on the opposite side of the house, nearer the street.

The Town's first post office building built in 1802 by Benjamin Champney stood near the brook in the shade of a large willow tree, probably the one just mentioned. The building was later moved to Champney's own lot (Champney-Preston House #63), later to the Temple Road, until it was purchased by a subsequent owner of this house, T. Archibald Eaton, who relocated it to a different site on its original property lot in the 1970's.

#34 Samuel Tarbell Ames House, c.1890 (Academy Road and Manley Road) - Contributing Building

This large four-level woodframe gambrel-roof house is unique in the District. It sits on a granite block foundation facing northeast toward Appleton Academy (#31). Its 3-bay facade has an open porch with turned balusters and square capped posts which extends across the front of the building. The central entrance is sheltered by a wide gabled portico

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

supported by twin square posts with caps on either side. The gable features a diamond pattern shingle decoration. The doorway has partial sidelights a molded surround, with panels beneath, and a molded cornice, and a paneled door with glazing in the upper section. It is flanked by French doors with molded surrounds and blinds. Sash is all 1/1 with molded surrounds and blinds. The corner posts have molded caps and eave returns. The siding is wooden clapboards, with the fourth story attic pediments clad in staggered butt shingles. There are two corbeled chimneys to the west and one larger corbeled chimney rising from just behind the ridge on the east. Roofing is asphalt shingle throughout. A 1-story shed roof ell extends across the rear bays with large 4/4 windows on the side and an entrance on rear.

An original two-story gabled wing extends to the southwest behind the house. A shed-roof 1 story ell along the southeast was an open porch; it was enclosed with 2 glass sliding doors in 1988. It contains an entrance on the right side. Regularly spaced windows contain 1/1 sash and blinds.

This large residence was built by Samuel Tarbell Ames (1810-1897), probably around 1890, as he is listed as owner on the 1892 Map. He was a Boston businessman who summered in New Ipswich, presumably before he built this house, as his wife was Mary Hartwell Barr, a daughter of Dr. James Barr, who lived at #33 across Appleton Common, and a sister of George Lyman Barr and Caroline Frances Barr, and whose cousin Elizabeth Keyser, lived at #30. The house then passed to Samuel's son, James Barr Ames (1846-1910), who was an Assistant Professor and Dean of the Harvard Law School. He was esteemed for his teaching and writing on legal matters. He took a great interest in Appleton Academy, serving as Trustee, and his widow donated this house to the Academy in 1912. It served as a boarding house for teachers and students until it reverted to private ownership.

For a short time from 1969-74 it again served as a dormitory, when the Academy served as a private boarding school again, before passing into public ownership.

#34A Barn, c.1900 (Manley Road) - Contributing Building

Facing to the northeast along Manley Road behind the house is a gable-ended barn, which sits on a granite block foundation. It has two doors of vertical boards which fold open in sections. A large window is found

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 45

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

in the rear of the structure. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle.

For a short time from 1969-74 it again served as a dormitory, when the Academy served as a private boarding school again.

#34B Barn, c.1920 (Manley Road) - Contributing Building

Further along Manley Road to the south stands a small barn with a steep gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. It stands on a concrete foundation, and has unpainted shingle siding. The front (east) facade has double doors with a 4 panel entry door to its right; both with flat trim.

#35 Isaac Farrar House, 1797 (Academy Road) - Contributing Building

This late 18th century woodframe center chimney cape which faces northeast overlooking Appleton Common, has been much altered from its original appearance. Early photographs in the Historical Society show a 1 1/2 story 5 bay cape with windows with 2/2 sash on the left of the facade and 6/6 sash on the right of the facade, and without later additions of dormers and the pavilion. None the less, the structure's evolution, consistent with changing architectural tastes, is easily perceived as one examines it.

The foundation is concrete, presumably laid over granite rubble. The wide center chimney was restored c.1980, and three old fireplaces were uncovered; one with its beehive oven intact. The central gabled 2-story pavilion was added circa 1900, and was renovated in 1990. The original sawtooth detail on the arches of the first story has been carefully retained. The pavilion is now supported by square posts which have lost their molded caps, and the open balustrade now has square balusters replacing the original turned ones. The second story of the pavilion has a gabled roof with flat corner posts with caps and eave returns. The decorative siding is fish scale wood shingles. A window with 2/1 sash and flat trim is found in the front and sides of the gable.

On either side of the pavilion, a single, narrow shed-roofed dormer projects from the roof of the house, added c. 1920. The dormers contain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 46NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

a single window with 2/2 sash and flat trim. The dormers presumably had the same composite shingle siding as the rest of the house. Recent repairs to the north dormer and the north side of the south dormer have replaced it with clapboards.

A long shed-roof dormer extends the length of the house in the rear, perhaps from as late as the 1930's. A portion of it extends over an earlier small 1 story gabled ell which extends from the southeast corner of the house. The front of the ell has an open recessed porch with square posts supporting the rear dormer, which was added subsequently. One of the late 19th century flat-sawn porch brackets remains. There is an old narrow chimney in the rear of the dormer. Two sunrooms from the early 1900's are in the rear elevation.

On the opposite side (west) of the house a short 1 story ell with a door and a window with 2/2 sash connects to a woodframe 1 1/2 story barn. The barn has clapboard siding, and a steeply sloping gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The barn appears in early photographs. It now has two modern overhead garage doors with diagonally cut upper corners, facing the street in the gable end. There is a window with 2/2 sash in the gable. The barn has flat corner posts with molded caps and eave returns. A short gabled wing butts against the barn to the west. Where it joins the barn is the old corner post and cap; another one is at the end of the addition. A window with 2/2 sash is on the front, with two windows with 2/2 sash and a window with 6/6 in the gable end on the west.

This house was built by Isaac Farrar (1771-1838), one of the sons of Reverend Stephen Farrar, the town's first minister. Isaac Farrar operated the tavern that stood on the site of the Lee House (#37) until he left for Vermont circa 1799.

Later owners include Benjamin Champney (ca. 1820), a distinguished lawyer and one of the proprietors of the first cotton mill in town, and father of the painter of the same name. Later owners were George F. Farley, the first Secretary of the Congregational Church's Religious Society (1823); by 1850 Nathan Parlow, who married Lucy King, oldest daughter of Seth King, from the other side of Appleton Common (#30); in 1895 Lauriston and Addie Hardy, in whose family it remained until 1946.

#36 Lauriston Hardy Paint Shop, c.1902/1980 (Academy Road) -
Non-Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 47

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

This woodframe structure which sits well back from the road with its 3-bay gable-end facing northeast toward Academy Road, began life as a small building used as a paint shop by Lauriston Hardy, who lived next door at #35. Major alterations beginning circa 1980 have turned it into a 2-story wide-gabled house with synthetic siding and an asphalt shingled roof. Replacement windows have 6/6 sash and blinds. A 1-story ell with an entrance extends from the west elevation, with a brick terrace continuing to the west. An exterior brick chimney is found in the ell. Another 2-story wing extends behind the southeast rear corner of the house.

A small woodframe building with a shallow gable roof stands at the end of the driveway facing northeast. It has a central doorway and a small picture window on each side. The roof is wood shingle in front and asphalt in the rear; the building is clad with synthetic siding.

Another tiny gable-roof building faces east toward the house from across the driveway. It has a plywood door, a 3-light window in the rear, a wood shingle roof and synthetic siding.

#37 Reverend Lee House, c.1827-28 (Academy Road) - Contributing Building

This handsome house is the only transitional Federal-Greek Revival dwelling in the District. The 2 1/2 story house sits on a granite block foundation, with its wide 3-bay pedimented end facing northeast overlooking Appleton Common. A brick walk leads to a centrally placed Colonial Revival entrance, which features a flat-roofed open portico with Tuscan columns, a flat frieze and heavy molded cornice. The entry has a 4-panel door with 4 lights in the top, and a molded surround. Corner boards are narrow and flat, and the pediment of the house has simple molding.

The original entrances are in the center of the two 5 bay facades, on the sides of the house. The northwest-facing entrance, now no longer used, has a period molded surround with a 4-light transom and a molded cornice; the paneled door now has a 9-light panel. At the turn of the century, photographs show a small open porch with turned balusters and short square capped posts, which has been removed.

The other entrance on the southeast is the one in use today. It

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 48NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

features an enclosed shallow portico, on a granite block foundation, probably added in the mid-19th century. It has partial sidelights with paneled trim on the inner surround with tiny corner blocks, clapboard pediment and siding, and a 6-panel door. The outer surround is flat trim with corner blocks. The side of the house also had a turn-of-the-century larger open porch with balusters and square corner posts with caps, now removed. The portico predates the porch, as there exists an old photograph which shows the side elevation.

An illustration in the Town History of 1852 shows the house with chimneys on both east and west sides of the roof. Only the east one remains, and there is a roof scuttle where the west one was. The window sash is original, with 12/12 sash on the first floor and 8/12 sash on the second and in the pediment, with flat trim and blinds; the northwest elevation lacks blinds. This also shows in the illustration.

A long 2-story gabled wing extends behind the house, flush with the southeast elevation, and recessed on the northwest with a long 1-story shed-roofed ell extending the length of the wing. The southwest elevation has two sets of paired 8/8 sash on the second story, with two paneled overhead garage doors with diagonally cut upper corners placed in the carriage shed openings.

This house stands on the site of the Jonathan Dix Tavern, which burned in 1826. Charles Bateman, the owner, a blacksmith, replaced it with this lovely Federal house.

In 1836 Reverend Samuel Lee arrived in New Ipswich to become minister at the Congregational Church. He moved into this house, where he remained until his death in 1881. In addition to serving as minister for 24 years, often controversially, Lee was a member of the School Board for 20 years and a Trustee of Appleton Academy for 45 years. He represented New Ipswich in the State Legislature for 3 terms, as well as being the author of two well-known theological books.

After Reverend Lee's death, his daughter, Sarah Fiske Lee (1838-1933) remained in the house. During her occupancy, the house was divided into a two family dwelling, the other half being given to Appleton Academy for its headmaster. Previously, the Lees had taken in student boarders.

It was in this house that the second New Ipswich History, published in 1914, was written by Professor Charles Henry Chandler, a New Ipswich native who taught Physics and Chemistry at Antioch College in Ohio and later at Ripon College in Wisconsin. He returned to New Ipswich and continued his interest in education as well as devoting himself to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 49

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

writing the new Town History. After his untimely death, the History was completed largely through the efforts of Sarah Fiske Lee, who remained in this house until her death at the age of 95.

#38 War Memorial, 1878 (Appleton Common/Academy Road) - Contributing Object

This 22 foot 6 inch carved granite monument is located on a triangular point of land at the west end of the former Appleton Common, now part of the campus of Appleton Academy. The monument does not appear on the 1892 Map, but by 1908 the triangle of land on which it sits is separated from the Common by the small piece of road which still exists. A stepped square plinth with arched tablets capped by triangular pediments is crowned with a decorated obelisk featuring a base of 16 stars, a shield and an ornamented point.

The inscription on the west side of the monument states:

NEW IPSWICH
TO THE
MEMORY OF
HER BRAVE SONS
WHO GAVE THEIR
LIVES FOR THEIR
COUNTRY DURING
THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION

ERECTED 1878

On the other three sides are tablets inscribed with the names of the 19 men who gave their lives in the War.

A photograph in the New Ipswich History of 1914 shows the monument with a wrought iron fence and posts surrounding it, which have been removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 50

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#38A Plaque, 1919/c.1945 - Contributing Object

In front of the Monument, to the west, and placed to its left, is a granite boulder with a bronze plaque placed there by the Town of New Ipswich which commemorates veterans of World War I. The boulder and plaque were installed at the intersection of Academy Road and Main Street on a small triangle of land on August 22, 1919. Photographs in the Historical Society show the dedication ceremony. The boulder was moved from that location when the road was widened in the late 1930's, and placed at the recreation field. After World War II it was moved to this location.

#38B Plaque, c.1946 - Non-Contributing Object

In front of the Monument, to the west, and placed to its right, is a granite boulder with a bronze plaque, which commemorates "the men and women of New Ipswich who served in World War II".

A flagpole stands between the two boulders, to their west.

There was strong support for the Union cause in New Ipswich all through the Civil War. Early in the 1830's New Ipswich had an Emancipation Society, and later an Anti-Slavery and Abolition Society. One hundred and fifteen soldiers are listed from New Ipswich in the Town History. During the War a Union League was founded, and a Soldiers Aid Society was organized in October 1861, sending hospital supplies, knitted goods, clothing, foodstuffs and correspondence to the troops throughout the War.

The Monument Association was formed soon after the War and held many fundraising events, including a notable one where miniature tents were erected, each with an empty flagpole, except for one to which John Preston III had attached a \$100 bill as a flag. Following this example, other prominent citizens attached bills until all flagpoles were filled.

The monument was dedicated on June 17, 1878, with a large number of persons present. There was a prayer by the Reverend Parker, an oration by General Griffin, and two poems were read, written by citizens of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 51

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Town. A photograph of the gathering is in the Historical Society.

#39 Martin Somero House, 1952 (Lower School Street) - Non-contributing Building

This small house on the east side of Lower School Street, was built on the site of a shed-type building which was used at one time by Joseph Silver, proprietor of the 1808 House (#8) and later of the Appleton Inn (#6), to house his vehicle. It is a 1 1/2 story sidehall house, which rests on a concrete and cinder block foundation. Its gable roof faces the street (west), its sash is 1/1 with flat trim with blinds, except for the square picture window, on the facade. Its single tall chimney rises from the junction of the main house with a recessed shed-roof ell with a second entry. A short gabled wing of similar style extends to the north from the rear bays. The house is clad with synthetic siding and has an asphalt shingle roof.

#40 Wilson-Emery House, c.1848 (Lower School Street) - Contributing Building

This is one of a pair of Greek Revival 1 1/2 story sidehall cottages which stand side-by-side facing east on this short street. They both appear on the 1850 Town Map, and would seem to have been built just prior to that date. This house stands on a granite block foundation, gable end to the street. The entrance is hidden by a hip-roofed enclosed porch with windows with muntin grid, added in the early-20th century. The entrance has a 5-panel door with wide casing boards, partial sidelights and flat trim; the flat corner boards have simple caps with a narrow frieze above and simple molded eaves on the pedimented front which has 2 windows with 2/2 sash and blinds. Window sash is 2/2 with blinds, except for a small recent oriel window projecting from the south wall. A dormer with a single window with 2/2 sash is cut into both north and south rear roofs. The house has a single chimney projecting from the north side of the roof ridge, and another in the short ell which leads to a rear gabled barn which shows in a photograph from the early 1860's, set perpendicular to the house, extending to the south. The ell contains an entrance sheltered by a shed roof; the period barn has a rectangular overhead garage door facing the street. Roofs throughout are clad with asphalt shingles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 52NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

During the 1850's, shortly after it was presumably built, the house was occupied by Mr. Wilson and later by Mrs. Prithard. A later 19th century owner was John B. Emery (1829-1896), a stonemason, who presumably lived here until his death.

#40A Garden Shed-Studio, c.1900 - Contributing Building

At the south edge of the property stands a small steeply gabled garden shed, which has been converted into a studio. It has a granite rubble foundation and an asphalt shingled roof. Its north gable end, facing the house, has a 6-panel door, with a square door of vertical boards above it in the gable. Filling the south gable end are two large windows with 6/6 sash, with a door made from a similar window to their left, all with flat trim; these were presumably installed in the 1940's. A 6-light window is above in the gable.

#41 Haskell House, c.1848 (Lower School Street) - Contributing Building

The second of an originally nearly identical pair of Greek Revival 1 1/2 story cottages; the other is #40 next door to the south; this house also stands gable-end to the street on a granite block foundation. It also has a front porch, with glazing and screens which obscure its doorway, which has been modernized with the addition of a new door and surround. It has a pedimented front gable with simple eave molding and two windows with 2/2 sash. The flat corner posts with simple caps and the flat frieze band are similar to its companion next door. There is one gabled dormer with 2/2 sash, flat trim and clapboard surface on the north side, at the center, just below the chimney. The north elevation has a small narrow bay 1-story extension, probably added later. A small ell with an entry and another chimney in the center leads to an attached 1 1/2 story wing to the north; at the roof junction is a flat-roofed lantern with a single louvered rectangular opening on each side. Roofing is asphalt shingle throughout.

The earliest known owner of this house was a Mr. Haskell. By 1858 it was occupied by Rev. Edwin Dibell, pastor of the Baptist Church from 1854 to 1860, and Superintendent of Schools and a teacher in the school. Later owners include Daniel G. Murphy (d.1905) who had a store nearby, and Charles H. Pratt (1838-1915), who served in the Civil War from New

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 53

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Ipswich.

#42 No. 1 School House, 1860 (Upper School Street) - Contributing Building

This unusually elongated 1 1/2 story building was built in 1860 to replace the old District No. 1 Schoolhouse that is now the New Ipswich Historical Society on Main Street (#60). It sits on a granite block foundation with entrances on both Lower and Upper School Streets, although the west-facing Upper School Street entrance is the main one used today since it has been converted to a residence. The east entry on Lower School Street still exists on the exterior with its granite steps leading to the doorway with its flat trim.

A photograph in the Historical Society shows the building before it became a residence; it had a square cupola with a pointed roof, which held the school bell, perhaps the one from the previous schoolhouse; this feature was removed in 1932 after being hit by lightning some time earlier. There were 6 bays with an off-center entry on Upper School Street, which had a canopy supported by curved brackets. This has also been removed and replaced with a wide pedimented open portico with square posts; the doorway has partial sidelights, each with a double row of 6 lights. In 1931, there were two end chimneys; today there is a single chimney in line with the entrance, to the west side of the roof ridge. The paired flat-sawn eave brackets remain on the overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

This building was built as a two-room schoolhouse at the cost of \$2,113.22, but initially only the room nearer the Turnpike was used. Later on the room on the other side was also used for classes. Various renovations were carried on during the life of the schoolhouse - new seats in 1888, a remodeled interior in 1924, in 1930 the 6/6 windows were changed to 6/1 sash to conform to State lighting requirements. They now have blinds. In 1939 the new Central School on the Turnpike (#19) was completed, and this building was converted into a residence.

Almost immediately after the School was opened in 1860, the Boynton House next to it on the Turnpike and the Fowler House to the west across Upper School Street, burned. It is fortunate that the new school did not burn also.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 54NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#43 Cutting-Eaton House, c.1850 (Upper School Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story woodframe structure has its entrance facing east on Upper School Street, slightly back from its junction with the Turnpike. It sits on a granite block foundation, and is of simple design, like many of the houses on Town Hill on the south side of the Turnpike. This is a vernacular building, virtually unchanged, unlike the more stylish houses along Main Street and further east along the Turnpike. It has a doorway with a 6-panel door, full sidelights, molded surround with a tablet over the door and corner blocks with patera, simple flat corner boards capped with a simple eave return and simple eave molding. The window sash is 2/2, with flat trim. A chimney rises from the north side of the roof of the house and another in the ell. The gable end on the east (front) has a single attic window, which retains its 6/6 sash (presumably original).

A 1-story ell with a 4-panel door with a 4-light transom in its top, extends to the rear (west) of the house and leads to a 1 1/2 story wing set gable-end to the Turnpike. It has exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves, whose purlins show on the north gable. There is a 9-light window in the gable; a door of vertical boards is on the north gable end, as well.

This building appears on the 1850 Map, owned by a Mr. Cutting, about whom nothing further is known. The next owner was Hosea Eaton, who lived here by 1858. He was a carpenter and teacher, Town Moderator for 20 years, and active in State politics, serving as Legislator and Provost Marshal of the 2nd District of New Hampshire, during the period of drafting soldiers to serve in the Civil War. At the turn of the century, the house was owned by John Wilkinson, also a carpenter and Seventh Day Adventist. In 1905, the house was sold to Frank E. Hardy, in whose family it remains.

The foundation of the barn is visible to the north of the wing; it extended toward the Turnpike, and had a canopy which projected over the driveway on its east side; it was torn down in 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 55NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH**#43A Garden Shed, 1920/late 1960's - Non-Contributing Building**

To the west of the wing, there is a small garden shed with horizontal shiplap. There is an entrance door in its east end, and 3 small windows in the rear. The roof is asphalt shingle. It sits on a foundation of cement blocks. It was one of two goat sheds in the yard of the Reverend Stephen Farrar House (#1) and it was moved to this location by Allyn Hardy in the late 1960's.

#44 Old New Ipswich Academy, 1789 (Hills Street) - Contributing Building

Set at the top of Town Hill facing southwest, this 1 1/2 story building was built in 1789 as the First Academy Building. An illustration in the 1852 Kidder and Gould Town History shows a small gable-ended building with an entrance with a pedimented portico in the second bay from the left, and an open belfry at the east end of the roof. The building was converted into a residence circa 1818, when a new Academy building was constructed down the hill at the further end of Main Street (#84), which also contained a library and space for a Town Hall. The existing architectural features of this building are predominantly Greek Revival additions, particularly the entry surround with its 5-panel door with molded casings, cornerblocks and partial multi-grid sidelights and paneled tablet over the doorway.

The door hood with its brackets with pendants was probably added late in the 19th century. There are two chimneys which rise from the asphalt shingled roof. The window sash is 6/6 with flat trim and blinds. The foundation of the main house has granite blocks near the main doorway, which is now to the right (east) of center, but the remaining foundation is brick. A recessed 1 story wing extends to the east, with an entrance and a chimney. It leads to another wing to the east with a shed-roof garage with an overhead door on its facade. Another wing leads to the north from the corner of the house in the rear; it has an open porch on the west. The foundation of the wings is primarily rubble, and they probably date from the early 19th century.

The New Ipswich Academy was established in 1787 by 32 gentlemen subscribers, including some of the region's most distinguished citizens, to provide a sound liberal arts education to both boys and girls. It was the second such Academy incorporated in New Hampshire; Phillips

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 56NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Exeter was the first, only five years earlier. The land for this building was donated by Reverend Stephen Farrar, the Town's first minister, and the other incorporators donated both money and gifts of land elsewhere. The builder was Ebenezer Foster. The land around the meetinghouse, which stood just south, was used as a playground. The Academy's site was the historic Town Center, containing the meetinghouse, parsonage, burial ground and first school house. Among the Academy's early pupils were some of the State's most influential citizens, including Appletons, Barretts, Kidders, Prestons and Farrars, all of whom continued on to Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale and Bowdoin Colleges.

After the New Academy building was erected in 1817, this building served at different times as a house, carpenter's and wheelwright's shop. Emerson Howe (1811-1896) lived here during the last half of the 19th century; he was a carpenter, who used the building as both a house and workshop; he was also a selectman and a respected policeman. By 1908, William Henry Wilson (1840-1905) a Deacon of the Baptist Church, who also served in the Civil War, was living here.

#45 Aaron Brown House, c.1770-80 (Hills Road) - Contributing Building

This south-facing structure is one of the few historic duplexes in the Center Village, although it has been altered by the addition of synthetic siding and some new sash. It sits on a granite block foundation, except for the downhill (east) side, which is now of rubble and concrete. The roofing is asphalt shingle throughout. The building is divided into two units, each with 5 bays with a center entrance in a pedimented enclosed portico with paneled doors and recessed panels beneath the partial sidelights and on the inner surrounds. Other trim is flat. Surviving early sash is 8/12 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second, with simple molded surrounds. There is a single tall chimney for each of the units; the one on the east appears to have been shortened. To the rear (north) there are two 2-story ells, nearly identical, probably late-19th century, with 2-story recent covered screened porches on the east and west.

This is one of the earliest houses in the District, and is located in the historic Town Center at the top of the hill. It is said to have been built by Aaron Brown (1772-1828), a Deacon of the Baptist Church, who in 1815 erected a meetinghouse for the Baptist congregation, chiefly at his own expense, on the Smithville Road, later moved to its present

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 57NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

location on Main Street (#61). According to the 1852 Town History, Brown was born in 1772, which would make the generally accepted date of construction of 1784 too early. But the house certainly appears to date from the 1770-1780 period. The next resident was Noah Cooke (1749-1829), who graduated from Harvard College and entered the ministry; serving as Chaplain in the Revolutionary War; after the War he commenced the study of law and practiced here until 1791, when he moved to Keene. Elijah Towne (1767-1828) the next owner, was a shoemaker, and innkeeper at the Champney-Preston House (#63) and the Dix Tavern, on the site of the Rev. Samuel Lee House (#37). By the mid-19th century the dwelling was in the Brickett family. Moses Brickett also owned the house behind it on the Turnpike (#4).

#45A Shed, late-19th century - Contributing Building

There is a gabled shed to the northeast in the rear of the house. It appears to be late-19th century with its single door and window with 8-light sash in the front and 6-light in the rear.

#46 Cheever-Wilder-Pratt House, c.1800 (Hills Road) - Contributing Building

This 5-bay, 1 1/2 story cape has a central entrance facing south, now located in a slightly projecting later enclosure with narrow, elongated full sidelights and a recent door of vertical boards. The foundation is of granite block, except for a rubble and block portion on the downhill (east) side. The window sash is replacement 2/2 with flat trim. The chimney, once probably a large central one, is slender and set off-center, toward the south side of the roof. There is a 1-story wing which extends to the north; it has a dormer on each side, and 2/2 sash with flat trim. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles throughout.

The earliest known owner of this house is Israel Cheever, a former sailor (d. 1815), who was succeeded by Salmon Wilder, a printer (d. 1823). By 1858 the house belonged to Warren Pratt (1820-1909), in whose family it remained for over 50 years. Pratt was a carpenter, before entering into the cigar box manufacturing business; he also served as a State Representative. His son, William Henry, owned the house in 1908.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 58NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#47 Stephen Farrar House II, c.1800 (Porter Hill Road) - Contributing Building

This 5 bay 2 1/2 story woodframe Federal house with a large center chimney faces toward the east a short distance from the Turnpike, on Porter Hill Road, at the top of Town Hill. A white post and rail fence along the road separates it from its neighbors. A stretch of lawn with a stone retaining wall with steps in the center leads to the entrance. The central doorway sits in an enclosed entry bay sheltered by a one-story open porch which runs the length of the front elevation. The portico features partial sidelights with recessed panels underneath, and a door with 4 panels beneath and two square glass panels in the top. Both porch and portico probably date from the early years of the 20th century. The house itself sits on a granite block foundation, and the brick-floored porch is on a foundation of very large cut granite blocks, with granite steps. A single narrow enclosed bay has been added to the left of the facade, and the porch extends across its front; this probably dates from the same early 20th century period. The house retains its flat corner pilasters with their molded caps, in both front and rear. The window sash is 6/6 throughout, with flat trim and blinds. In the rear there is a recent exterior cement block chimney, which is not visible from the street. A small screened porch sits in the angle formed by the west rear of the house and the wing attached to it to the south. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles, and has a roof scuttle in the rear.

A long 2 1/2 story recessed wing extends to the south, probably built in two sections. It has a chimney and roof scuttle in the rear of the older portion next to the house, and has similar 6/6 sash to that of the house. At the south front end of the wing is found a sliding barn door with a square opening; closer to the house is an old door with 6 lights above and double panels below, in a recessed opening with flat trim. Another recent door is closer to the house to the north. Sash is 6/6 with blinds.

The wing is attached at its southwest corner to a mid-19th century barn, which sits on a foundation of granite block and rubble. The gable end of this 2 1/2 story structure faces north, and contains a single square sliding door with a small door above. There are 2 6-light windows in the front gable end, and 4 3-light windows are evenly spaced along the east side, which contains the access to the cellar. The rear of the barn has double sliding doors with 6-light panels in each, with a single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 59NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

12-light window on the first floor. The asphalt-shingled barn roof is topped with a square cupola on a flatboard plinth, with louvered openings on each side, and a flat top with heavy cornice molding.

This house was built in about 1800 by Stephen Farrar II (1766-1829), the eldest son of Reverend Stephen Farrar. He owned a mill which was probably the first one in town which produced wheat flour. He moved to Groton, Massachusetts in mid-life, but returned here before his death. His father moved to this house from his own (#1) across the Turnpike a few years before his death in 1809, and his widow lived here until her death in 1818. The house was later lived in by another son of Parson Farrar, Ephraim Hartwell Farrar (1783-1851), who remained here until his death. He was a teacher, who taught in Boston for nearly 20 years before returning here to live, and was Town Clerk for 14 years and a Trustee of the Academy until his death.

This house was located near the site of an early mill, across the stream from the Farrar mill, that made potato starch. The mill privilege was purchased c.1870 by Charles Bellows (1813-1872), a merchant and inventor, who made washing machines, spring beds and leather creasing machines there. Following his death, the house passed to his son-in-law, Dr. Francis N. Gibson, who had served as a surgeon in the Civil War, and later practiced medicine in New Ipswich until moving to Lincoln, Nebraska in 1887.

By 1908, the house belonged to J.W. Phillips, Philadelphia's City Engineer, who passed his summers here.

The property has been recently converted into a bed and breakfast inn. The owners have carefully preserved the exterior features of the house, as well as the wide pine board floors, fireplaces in the rooms, and interior paneling. The landscaping is well-maintained, and it has not been necessary to create a large parking area, so the residential and rural character of the neighborhood has not changed.

There was also on this property, on the corner of the Turnpike, a hatter's shop, which belonged to Caleb Farrar (1780-1849), a son of Reverend Stephen Farrar.

#48 Old Burying Ground, 1752 (Porter Hill Road) - Contributing Site

The Old Burying Ground is sited on a steep rise on the west side of Porter Hill Road with the Old Country Road on its north. It is bounded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 60NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

by stone walls, with an entrance with granite posts, which once held a gate, situated on the north side. This was the area of the early Town Center, having the meetinghouse, Town Common, Appleton Academy, Town Pound and this Burying Ground. The markers are primarily slate with arched tops; many have cherubs with wings, some with the motto "Memento Mori"; there are a few skull and crossbones motifs. After 1800, the markers tend to be flat on top with a weeping willow or an urn motif. There are four table monuments; the Reverend Stephen Farrar's, Colonel Reuben Kidder's, with his coat of arms, Isaiah Kidder's, and Ebenezer Champney's. The Barrett family plot has a monument with granite posts which show evidence of a gate and railings, which have disappeared.

The Old Burying Ground was laid out in 1752 and the first burial there was in 1753. It is known that the cemetery is full, but no charts were kept, so it is difficult today to identify all the burials. There are 183 gravestones, with 195 names on them, but there are many graves without markers, and many markers are illegible today due to wear. Fortunately, Professor Charles Chandler, author of the 1914 Town History, copied all the inscriptions and made a numbered plot of what he found in his research in 1906-07. In 1989, the Town Historian, Hazel Balch Moore, with the assistance of Gladys Davidson, undertook the monumental task of making an up-to-date chart of all three cemeteries; this has been completed and copies are in the Town Office and the Historical Society. In this cemetery are buried the founders and most important citizens of the early days of New Ipswich.

This remained the only Burying Ground until 1778, when the South Cemetery in Smith Village was opened. In 1809, the Central Cemetery (#82) on Main Street opened, in the new Town center.

In 1849, the cemetery had fallen into disrepair, and it was restored and landscaped with private funds.

#48A Town Pound, 1784 (Porter Hill Road) - Contributing Structure

This small square enclosure is surrounded by stone walls and has a wooden gate on its north side. It is located off Porter Hill Road on the Old Country Road, about 150 feet to the west of the Old Burying Ground. It served as a pen to hold stray livestock. It was later used as a refuse site.

The first Town Pound was built in 1763 and stood just behind the Old

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 61

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Baptist Church (#61). It was made of wood and lasted about 20 years before it was necessary to replace it. In 1784, Charles Barrett built this Pound on his land and donated it to the Town, along with the land on which it stood.

During the American Bicentennial, the Committee obtained a Federal-State grant, funded by the sale of Bicentennial trademark items, and the funds were applied to the restoration of the Pound. The stone walls were repaired and the gate replaced, and the area cleared.

#48B Bronze Plaque, 1976 - Non-Contributing Object

Just outside the Old Burying Ground to its north, there is a bronze plaque on a boulder, placed there in 1976 by the American Bicentennial Committee of New Ipswich. It reads: "In memory of the more than 150 New Ipswich men who fought in the American Revolution 1775-1783. Erected 1976".

#49 Stratton Barn, c.1875 (Porter Hill Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This small woodframe 1 1/2 story structure sits facing east, on a granite rubble foundation, with its gable end facing Porter Hill Road, on a steep grade just below the Old Burying Ground (#48). A multi-section picture window is cut into the gable end facing the road on the first floor; a single window is centered in the upper story. A similar window is found in the rear, with an entry door below. On the south (downhill) side is a small square door opening below, which originally was a taller entrance door; the old trim remains. A small rectangular opening with three horizontal panes of glass is found in the upper rear corner of the south side.

The siding is of painted wood shingle, with flat trim. There are simple eave moldings and returns. The roof is asphalt shingle.

This is the barn associated with the Stratton House, a 1 1/2 story dwelling dating from c.1769, which was torn down in 1905. Both house and barn are pictured in the albums of photographs taken by Charles Plumer of Boston; the identifying photographs date from 1888 and 1912.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 62

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Tradition also states that this is the same barn.

Circa 1980, the building was altered into a small cabin residence. At that time the picture window across the front was installed. However, it has been unoccupied for a number of years, and the glazing has been demolished and the doors are no longer in place.

The Stratton house was lived in by Moody Adams (1784-1868), Silas Cragin (1775-1849), who later lived in the Shattuck House (#90), John Tolman, and Seth Stratton (b. 1792-), a wheelwright.

#50 Batchelder-Champney House, c.1785 (Porter Hill Road) - Contributing Building

Tucked behind hedges and lush plantings, this is an excellent example of a late 18th century house that was modified for use as a summer home in the early 20th century. The house, built circa 1785, stands looking south down over the Old Country Road, originally the main thoroughfare through town, now closed in this area.

Its 5-bay facade with central entrance faces south. Most of the original foundation (probably granite blocks) has been replaced with a concrete foundation, and the house sits close to the ground. An early 20th century screened porch with a shallow hip roof extends across the front and wraps around to the east elevation end, joining with a 1 story bay window, which was probably added to the house some years before the porch. The porch roof is supported by slender columns which extend upward from the solid balustrade with its diamond-pattern shingles. The doorway is flanked by partial sidelights and narrow blinds. A 2 story bay window on the west is similar to the one on the east, with recessed panels beneath; it still has its wooden gutters. The corners of the house are defined by flat pilasters with molded caps. The window sash on the facade and randomly in other areas is replacement 1/1, with flat trim and blinds. There is a single stove chimney centered on the ridge, with a newer one of cement blocks piercing the roof in the northwest rear.

To the rear of the house is a short 1 bay gable-roofed 1 story ell, projecting from the northwest bay. It retains 6/6 window sash. Another longer wing extends from the two northeast bays of the rear; it extends the roof of the house into a salt-box configuration, with a shed-roof dormer with 2 side-by-side double-paned windows above, and 2 6/6 windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 63NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

below. An entrance door has been suppressed.

Extending to the east from the corner of this wing is a mid-19th century 1 1/2 story woodframe addition, parallel to the main house, converted to a kitchen in the 1920's. It has overhanging eaves with small exposed rafters on the west side, with a narrow chimney rising from the front slope. There is some old 6/6 window sash on the front and rear. On the west elevation in the rear is an old door of vertical boards with 2 old strap hinges. In the upper center of the south side is a 12-light window; below are 2 windows with 6/6 sash of unequal size and one window with 6/1 sash. To the right side is an old barn door of vertical boards, which now has been altered to contain an entry door in its left half. Another similar short wing extends from the addition toward the north. The roofing throughout is asphalt shingle.

The house sits on one end of the extensive property, which has plantings of mature trees and specimen trees, fruit trees and perennial gardens. These were created early in the 20th century by the Champney families; there are columned entrances to various separate garden areas, with vistas; the front lawn has a cast iron fountain with a small pool beneath it. The front of the house had asphalt paving and there still remain the asphalt paved paths through the gardens, done at a time when the town's roads were unpaved. The landscaping is well documented in its prime in the photographs taken by Boston photographer Charles Plumer, a summer visitor to New Ipswich at the turn of the century; now in the Historical Society.

#50A Barn, c.1910 - Contributing Building

At the northeast extremity of the property stands a small barn with overhanging eaves and unpainted wood shingle siding and white-painted trim. It has a single square sliding barn door of vertical boards on its facade on the long west side, flanked by a single old window with 6/6 sash; and has painted flat corner boards. There is a small door above, and a gable roof set into the front over the barn door. The roof is covered with roll roofing. There is a blocked-up door on the south side, with 6/6 windows one above the other; and one 6/6 window on the north.

Joseph Batchelder (1748-1812) built this house not long after his arrival in New Ipswich in 1786. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker, who probably erected his own house. His second wife, whom he married

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 64NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

c.1810, went insane, causing their removal from town shortly thereafter. The house remained in the Batchelder family until it was purchased by the "Widow Fisk" in the mid-19th century.

Shortly after 1900, the house was purchased by Henry T. Champney (1825-1913), grandson of Ebenezer Champney and son of Benjamin, and brother of Benjamin Crackbone Champney, the noted White Mountain painter; both were born in the Champney-Preston House on Main Street (#63). Henry Champney was a prosperous New York merchant, who manufactured a bovril medicine made from a combination of beef extract and cheap whiskey. After purchasing this house, which he used as a summer home, Champney installed a heating system, and the first artesian well in New Ipswich, which can still be used. The house remains in the Champney family to this day, and is still used as a summer residence.

#50B Site of Second and Third Meetinghouses - Contributing Site

Across Porter Hill Road to the west of the house, a triangle of property which belongs with this house contains the sites of the second and third meetinghouses in New Ipswich.

The first meetinghouse also in this area, was a simple building of hewn logs, built as part of the charter agreement when the town was settled, and was never used before it burned in 1748. The second one was commenced in 1754, and finally finished after some delays in 1758, at which time Parson Stephen Farrar was engaged to be the minister. It was a simple building also, with a gable roof and central doorway. It is pictured from memory in the Kidder and Gould History. As the town was growing so rapidly, it became necessary to think about building a yet larger meetinghouse. In 1762 it was voted to begin building, but there was great contention about the location, size and expense, so that it was not begun until 1768, and probably finished in 1770. It also is pictured from memory in the Kidder and Gould History, along with a detailed description. It measured 45 by 60 feet, with 7 bays on its long side and 5 bays on its pedimented gable end, with a center doorway on the south side and doorways on the east and west. The building was never painted on the exterior. This third meetinghouse was used until 1813, after Parson Farrar's death, when the new fourth one was dedicated at the far end of Main Street (#84) and the old building was dismantled.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 65

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#50C Bronze Plaque, 1920 - Contributing Object

In 1920, the Historical Society placed a bronze plaque on the large boulder which stood at the northeast corner of the meetinghouse and, according to tradition, was used as the dismounting block. The plaque reads "Near this spot stood the two churches of Stephen Farrar's ministry 1759-1809."

#51 Charles Porter House, 1820 (Porter Hill Road) - Contributing Building

One of the smaller houses in the Center Village, this 5 bay, 1 story building is located on the east side of the steep slope of Porter Hill Road, near the bottom. It sits on a replacement concrete foundation. The central doorway area was damaged in the mid-1980's; it has been restored with a 6-panel interior door and an exterior door of vertical boards. There is a 7-light transom above and flat trim. The window sash is 6/6, with flat trim and blinds. The chimney is set slightly off-center toward the south. A mid-19th century wing juts out at a slant to the north in the rear; the sash is 12/12 with flat trim. The roofs throughout are clad with asphalt shingles. A small oriel window was recently added on the south side of the main house.

For many years in the early to mid-19th century, this was the residence of Charles Porter (1797-1857), a shoemaker. By 1892 it was owned by Daisy Coleman, a summer resident who taught music in Somerville, Massachusetts.

#52 Old Post Office, 1953 (Main Street) - Non-Contributing Building

This modest one story frame structure sits on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt shingle roof. The siding is aluminum. The east (front) gable-end has a window with 8/8 sash on either side of the entrance. A shallow gabled portico on slender iron posts shelters the main entry, in which an aluminum door is set. Two windows puncture the north side, and a window and door the south side. A granite walk leads to the front door, and three concrete steps with an iron railing rise

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 66

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

from it on each side.

This structure, located in the center of the Village at the intersection of Main Street and the Turnpike, was erected in 1953 for the local Post Office. In 1985, when the Post Office moved out of the Center Village, the building was converted into office use.

The first Post Office in New Ipswich was established in 1800, located in the Davis Village home of Samuel Batchelder, the first Postmaster. In 1802 Benjamin Champney was appointed to the post; the office was moved to a site on the Harris-Barr House property (#33B). Twenty years later, the Post Office was relocated to Fletcher's Store, which was just north of this building (Lot A). For perhaps 72 years it was located in the Old Corner Store at the junction of Main Street and the Turnpike (Lot B). Between 1933 and 1953 it was housed in the storefront appended to the Preston-Nichols House (#53).

#53 Preston-Nichols House, c.1840 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This broad-gabled, pedimented Greek Revival house is one of several in the Village. It rests on a granite block foundation, with two tiers of granite steps leading to the east-facing front entrance. The house is clad with vinyl siding which has covered both window trim and corner boards. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The main entrance, centered in the 5-bay elevation, has a fluted surround with corner blocks, partial sidelights, and a 6-panel wooden door. The windows have 6/6 sash and blinds. The pediment has 2 windows with an attic window above, all with 6/6 sash and blinds.

A shed-roofed dormer on the south side is early-mid 20th century. A gabled addition with asbestos shingles extends to the rear, with another entrance facing the street.

Attached to the northeast corner and along the north side of the house is a storefront that projects further toward the street. Originally constructed in the early 20th century, its current appearance reflects a c. 1960's remodeling. Walls are wood shingles and two display windows flank the recessed entrance. A stepped parapet caps the structure.

This and the house immediately to the south (#55) were likely built by the same builder, based on physical evidence. Both appear in a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 67

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

panoramic photograph of the early 1860's. Early owners were a widow Preston, and by 1850 C. Nichols; later Miss Mary Bagley and H.E. Farwell owned the house. In the early 20th century, the house was owned by the Oakes family, after which it was purchased by the George Helsbergs, who erected the grocery store addition. For many years, G. G. Helsberg's Store, part of the Red & White chain, sported an awning and gas pumps out front.

#53A Garage, c.1960 - Non-Contributing Building

Behind the house stands a cement block garage, with its two overhead garage doors facing the north. The building has an asphalt shingled roof.

#54 New Ipswich Library, 1895 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

The New Ipswich Library is a one story frame structure on the east side of Main Street with a steep gable roof and a fieldstone foundation. Wood shingles cover the exterior walls and the roof is asphalt sheathed. The west (front) elevation contains the main entrance with a door with diamond pane glazed panels and a fluted surround with dentils at the cornice, that leads into an interior porch. This entry was originally an open arch leading to the entrance; a similar open arch was adjacent in the northwest bay where a window now is. It was enclosed in the late 1970's. To the right entrance is a grouping of five narrow windows with a molded surround which, like all the sash in the building, have diamond panes. The gable wall flares outward at the eaveline, exposing rafters on its underside. An elongated, narrow window of 10 lights is recessed within the gable. The southwest corner is angled to suggest a corner turret, an image heightened by the placement of a tall, exterior, fieldstone chimney on the southwest corner.

A flat-roofed, one story shingled addition with a tall brick chimney was attached to the rear in 1902.

The first town library in New Ipswich was established in 1793, supported by subscriptions; it burned in 1812. When Appleton Academy was relocated to its present site in 1850, a library was begun with the great assistance of Samuel Appleton, who contributed money and volumes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 68NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

However, it was not until 1866 that a public library was established, as a non-profit corporation run by a Board of Trustees. The project was initiated largely by local women, under the leadership of Miss Caroline Frances Barr, who had been a Boston schoolteacher. Her devotion to the project is commemorated by a plaque in the building over the fireplace in the front room.

Initially, the Library had quarters in the former Bank Building (#56) on Main Street, until the present building was completed in 1895. In 1902, a sizeable bequest resulted in the addition being built in the rear.

#55 Weston-Brooks House, c.1848/c.1870 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This house was originally a 1 1/2 story Greek Revival house, similar to the Preston-Nichols House next door (#53). It can be seen in a panoramic photograph from the early 1860's before it was altered. It is currently dominated by its Mansard roof, probably dating from the 1870's.

The 5-bay structure sits on a granite block foundation facing east. Its center entry consists of double leaf doors each with a recessed panel and elongated with long glazed panel above, under an elaborate bracketed door hood. Windows have flat trim and 2/2 sash on the first floor. The Mansard roof has 3 dormers in the front, 2 on the north side, and 3 on the south. The dormers are pedimented, with small molded modillion blocks under the cornice, and frames that terminate in flat scrolls. A bay window on the south first floor has paired eave brackets and a paneled apron. Behind it is a small attached greenhouse, with a shed roof. The twin tall chimneys probably both had corbeled caps; the south one was recently rebuilt without the corbels. A third chimney rises toward the rear of the house, where there is an attached ell, with a shed roof garage opening projecting from the south side.

The house was probably built by James Allan Weston, a carpenter, who came here in 1848. By 1858, Ebenezer P. Edwards, proprietor of the 1808 House (#8), lived here. It was owned by Helen M. Brooks in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Mrs. Brooks was the grandmother of Elizabeth Preston James, who lived here until 1956, and the wife of Frederick A. Brooks, who operated a private express to Boston for many years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 69

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#55A Garage, c.1955 - Non-Contributing Building

To the south of the house, close to the street, stands a woodframe garage with a single paneled overhead garage door with glass panels in its upper section and a single doorway on its north elevation. The roof is asphalt shingle.

#56 New Ipswich Bank/Town Office, 1845 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

A concrete walkway with five steps leading from the street and an iron railing along it leads to this 1 1/2 story woodframe sidehall Greek Revival building, which sits gable-end to the street on a granite block foundation. The east facing entrance features a doorway surround with fret motifs and corner blocks with pateras; the replacement door has a 6-light window above 2 panels. The 2 windows on the facade have 6/6 sash and blinds with flat trim. The building is pedimented, with molded eaves and capped corner posts. A flat frieze runs around the building under the eaves. A single chimney pierces the roof, which is clad with asphalt shingles. The single centered window in the pediment with 6/6 sash was added subsequent to a photograph taken in 1943.

In 1820 the Manufacturers' Bank, as this was initially known, was incorporated; its building was in Bank Village. In 1845 this building was erected, and the Bank relocated to this spot in the Center Village. Its officers were prominent citizens, including J. Minot, President and George Barrett, cashier. In 1848 the New Ipswich Bank was chartered; four years later the Manufacturers Bank ceased operations, and the New Ipswich Bank moved into its building. The Bank was liquidated in 1905, and the building given to the Town in 1922 by Lena B. Preston. It currently serves as additional space for Town Offices and Committee meetings and storage.

#57 Hurd-Newell House (Barr Harbor), c.1806 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 70NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Nearly hidden behind the vine-covered riverstone wall in front of its west facing facade, this is an extended frame center chimney 1 1/2 story house on a granite rubble foundation. The entrance, set in the middle of the 5-bay facade, has a molded surround with five light transom over the six paneled door. The windows have 12/12 sash, molded surrounds and blinds. The enclosed small wing to the east was once an open porch with a balustrade railing; a portion of it remains to the north. On the north was a covered porch with columns.

At the south end is a single bay recessed ell with an exterior chimney which extends to a 19th century elongated lean-to wing on granite rubble of lesser height with an exterior chimney at the end. The wing has a 4-panel door and three windows containing 6/6 sash with blinds, all with flat board trim. Roofing is asphalt shingle throughout.

The 5 1/2 foot riverstone wall extends from the library on the north to the corner of Academy Road on the south. It was built around existing trees (now removed) and includes several stone piers with arched wooden gates in-between.

This house was built by Nathaniel Hurd circa 1806, shortly after this stretch of road connecting the Turnpike and Old Country Road was opened.

In the mid-19th century, the house belonged to Joseph Newell (c. 1780-1862), the first landlord of the present 1808 House, the Tavern on the Turnpike (#8). After his death, the house passed to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Ephraim Fox (1814-1903), who remained here until about 1900.

The property was purchased about 1912 by James Cummings Barr (1898-1942). Barr was a grandson of Dr. James Barr, whose daughter, Caroline Frances Barr (his aunt) was still living in the family house just to the east on King Road (#33). James' sister, Elizabeth Keyser, lived in the next house on King Road (#30), and another sister, Laura Maria Barr, owned the Charles Barrett House (#70), and another sister, Caroline Barr Wade, inherited the Barrett Mansion (#71) from her stepfather, George Robert Barrett. All were summer residents, living in the winter in the Boston area.

James Barr eventually purchased the land on either side of his house, relocating the William Hassall House (#18) to its present site on the Turnpike. The Barr family eventually owned all the property from the present 1808 House down Main Street and up Old Country Road through King Road (#30), except for the Library and the Corner Store. Barr owned the Homestead Inn, a large Federal house at the junction of Main Street and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 71NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Academy Road, which he planned to reopen as a Hotel, but it burned on Christmas Eve 1929. The site remains vacant and has been incorporated into the Harris-Barr House property (#33). Barr constructed the riverstone wall along the street during World War I.

Under the Barr ownership, their houses shared extensive, beautiful landscaping and perennial and rose gardens, linking all the Barr properties in this area. During the intervening years, the houses passed into separate ownership, and the landscaping has mostly disappeared.

#57A Garage, c.1980 - Non-Contributing Building

To the southeast of the house stands a gable-roof woodframe garage with 2 paneled overhead garage doors in its front long side, which have glass panels in the upper sections. A small cupola rises from the center of the asphalt shingled roof.

#58 Union Hall/Watatic Grange, c.1840 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story woodframe late Greek Revival structure is an early example of a community hall; it stands, nearly unaltered, built into the hill with its gable end facing east onto Main Street. The building sits on a granite block foundation, with granite steps leading to the front entrance. The building has a pedimented gable with two windows with 6/6 sash and blinds, and features dentil molding on the raking cornices. A narrow flushboard frieze extends around the front and sides, with dentil molding beneath. The corner posts are paneled, with molded caps. A central entrance has two doors with 4-light glazing and panels below, separated by a center flatboard post, with flat trim surround. One entrance leads directly to the large meetinghall on the second floor; the other gives access to the lower floor. The windows throughout have shallow-peaked caps, with 8/8 sash on the first story and 12/12 on the second story, all with blinds. Two other entrances are on the south elevation. A single window dormer with 6/6 sash cut into both the north and south roofs appears on an early 1860's photograph and may be original. The roofing is asphalt shingle.

The rear of Union Hall has an old doorway, which looks period, and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 72NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

window which has been covered over on the interior. The rear elevation of Union Hall is entirely covered with old clapboards, which do not look as though they had ever been painted where they are inside the ell. The part which is outside has been painted by the present owners, and bears evidence of having been painted before that, but not as often as the sides and front of Union Hall.

The Town History does not record the origin of this building. It appears on the 1850 Map, and must have been built shortly before that date. It is identified on the Map as "Union Hall and Odd Fellows Hall" and was probably built under private auspices as a meeting hall for organizations, as the Town used the Town Hall (#84) for meetings.

It is known that the Watatic Grange used the hall for its meetings. The Watatic Grange was Number 36, founded September 11, 1874, with a membership of 25. It struggled to survive, and gave up its charter in 1876, when its records were burned. In 1885, it reorganized and began meeting on the third floor of this building, winning a prize in 1889 for increase in membership. In 1956 Watatic Grange acquired the building from the Town for use as a community hall.

The building has also been used by other organizations. During the latter part of the 19th century the Women's Relief Corps used the building extensively, and probably owned it at that time, before it passed into the hands of the Village Improvement Society, which in turn deeded it to the Town. In the late 19th century, a restaurant and saloon operated in the lower level. In its early days, there was a Confectioner, presumably in the same lower level, as well a store, and a carpenter's shop at other times.

On the northeast corner of the building is a bronze plaque placed there in 1921 to commemorate New Ipswich's first settler, Abijah Foster, who came here from Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1738. His first dwelling was just up the hill behind this building; in 1859 traces of the cellar could still be seen.

#59 Ai Sherwin House, c.1825 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story woodframe and brick central chimney residence is built into the side of a hill above Main Street behind Union Hall (#58), to which it is attached by a 1 1/2 story ell containing a single arched bay used as a garage. The house's decorative elements are clearly Colonial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 73NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Revival; the broken pediment and sidelighted doorway on its east facade, complete with center finial. Period windows on the second floor have flat trim and 6/6 sash, while first story windows on the facade have been replaced with larger 20th century 8/8 sash with muntin grid. The doorway is accessed via a modern brick terrace built on a riverstone foundation, with a wrought iron balustrade. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The south facing lower story, built into the hill, is of brick, and appears original; the north side has a recent brick reconstructed lower story; this foundation story contained the kitchen.

A late 19th century photograph shows 5 bays, a one story full width porch on slender columns, and double doors in the doorway. Tradition says that the building may have been an apartment at one time.

The early history of the house is unknown, and the building appears only on the 1892 map, and not on the 1908 map, which suggests that by that time it was attached to Union Hall, as at present. Local tradition also claims that it bears a strong resemblance to the Old Slaughter House (#68), and that perhaps they were built by the same builder.

The Cullen family lived here from the 1920's until 1916, when the property was purchased by Judge Albert Hayden. Hayden worked out an exchange with the Town for the suppression of the Town road which also appears only on the 1892 map, and which went up to the west of the house from Main Street to Lower School Street. The lower part now serves as a driveway for this house and the upper part has been grassed over and is no longer visible.

#60 Old Number 1 School House/Historical Society, 1829
(Main Street) - Contributing Building

This one story gable-roof brick schoolhouse, one of six schoolhouses in the District, is currently the museum and meeting room of the New Ipswich Historical Society. On its east facade the main entrance features an old, but replacement 8 raised panel door with simple molded trim and a 6-light transom. When the Historical Society acquired the building it had been a blacksmith shop; it had a large sliding door which was replaced with the present entrance. Bricks were removed from the wall in the rear of the building to fill in at the sides of the entrance, as none could be found elsewhere that would match. Two windows are situated to the right and three to the left of the door, with 12/12 sash, set within simple molded trim. The building sits on a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 74

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

granite foundation. The roof is asphalt shingle with molded eaves and eave returns.

There is a doorway with a 4-panel door and a 5-light transom on the south side, which has two first story and one gable windows. There are four windows in the rear elevation. There are tall capped chimneys at each end of the building.

In the 1840's another entrance was added on the north elevation in a woodframe gabled ell off the rear bay. During renovations in 1989 it was discovered that the front half of the addition is of vertical plank construction; the rear wall is of brick and the north side has clapboards with a window; the entry is on the east side of the ell. It has a 4-panel door and flat trim.

This was built as the No. 1 Schoolhouse in 1829, replacing a small frame structure across the street. It served the town until 1860, when it was in turn replaced by the District 1 School on School Street (#42). This building and its location were heavily criticized as early as 1847. There were up to 92 pupils in its two rooms, the closeness to the road caused noise and dust; its single entrance disrupted those in the other class; and the growing commercial district nearby was thought to be distracting to the students.

After the building was abandoned as a school in 1860, it served as a carpenter shop and later the blacksmith shop of Charles Stevens, who lived west of the building up the hill. The house burned in 1879; the cellar hole still exists behind this building, facing what was then the Old Country Road, the old main road through town.

The New Ipswich Historical Society was chartered in 1913 by a group of Center Village residents. For its first ten years meetings were held in a variety of locations and the collections were stored at the Lee House (#37). Miss Sarah F. Lee was a charter member, and Professor Chandler wrote the 1914 Town History while staying in her house; she finished the History after his death. In 1922 the Society was willed a one-half interest in the Hubbard-Batcheller House (#66), and was able to purchase the other one half through the generosity of Miss Mary Barrett. The Society remained there until this building was given to it by Laura Barr in 1939. It was renovated with the generous assistance of James C. Barr, who lived across the street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 75

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#61 Old Baptist Church, 1815/1850 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

The earlier of two churches in the District, this is a woodframe Greek Revival church that sits on a high masonry foundation and faces Main Street. The main gable-roof building has a pedimented portico added in 1850, supported by four fluted Doric columns. Both the tympanum and the west (front) wall are flushboard. The main entrance is crowned with a shallow pediment and paneled side frame; aluminum doors have replaced the original wooden doors.

The main section of the church has paneled corner boards with caps beneath a wide frieze composed of four rows of horizontal boards. The 12/12 sash has been recently replaced with individual upper and lower aluminum windows with blinds, separated by several rows of clapboards; sections of the window frames survive. The roof is asphalt shingled, and a small chimney rises at the rear.

Rising from the rear of the portico is a 2-stage tower that terminates in an octagonal spire crowned by a weathervane. The lower stage has a clock face, added in 1912, on each side; the upper stage has paneled cornerboards with molded caps and eaves set at a diagonal, and a louvered rectangular opening set in a frame with a hood molding on each side. The two stages are set off by tiers of copper flashing.

Enclosed gabled porticos set into the basement on the north and south sides and a larger shed-roofed frame addition off the southwest bays are post-World War II additions.

A Baptist Church had existed in New Ipswich since about 1790, and was formally organized in 1814, to serve members in both Temple and New Ipswich. According to Kidder and Gould's Town History, the denomination suffered for many years from low membership and hostility from the Congregationalists. A small meetinghouse was erected on the road to Smithville in 1815, built by Deacon Aaron Brown largely at his own expense. In 1850, the building was moved to this site and enlarged through the addition of a basement, spire, pedimented front portico and entrance architrave.

In 1935 the building was sold to the Apostolic Lutheran Society, who used it until about 1970. Since then it has served as commercial space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 76NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#62 Tiger Engine House/Police Station, c.1870 (Main Street) -
Contributing Building

This 2 story woodframe structure has a steeply sloping gable roof with wide eaves on its west facing end. It sits on a concrete foundation close to the ground. The building has undergone numerous renovations during its years as a firehouse. A 1939 photograph shows an entrance door on the northwest corner, with a double wide, glazed door for the engine to the southwest. At the present time, the door is at the southwest corner of the facade, with two evenly spaced windows with 1/1 sash to its left. These are recent replacements, as the building now serves as a Police Station.

Remaining windows have 6/6 sash and flat trim (two on the facade's second story and on the south side, two first floor and three second floor windows). A single chimney rises toward the rear. The roof is asphalt shingled. A shed roofed single square bay with an overhead garage door on the north elevation is used for the Souhegan Ambulance.

The New Ipswich Fire Department was organized in 1833, and the first Fire House in the Center Village was located on Main Street between #69 and #70, housing the Tiger No. 1 hand pumper fire engine. The building was moved to Manley Road in 1866, where part of the building was converted to a school house. The building collapsed in 1886. In the meantime, the 2nd Congregational meetinghouse, which was no longer needed, had been moved to this site to house Tiger No. 1 and the Town jail. It burned in 1864, and this building was built to replace it in about 1870.

The Town purchased its first modern fire truck in 1927, after which Tiger No. 1 went into storage. It was later purchased by James C. Barr, who donated it to the Historical Society, where it is now displayed.

In 1948, the Station was remodeled to house two engines, and the jail cells were removed. In about 1955 the new wing was added for another truck. The building continued to serve as a fire station until 1972, when a new station was constructed on Turnpike Road east of the Village Center, and this building was turned into the Police Station; the bays for the trucks were removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 77

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#63 Champney-Preston House, 1783 (Main and Hills Streets) -
Contributing Building

One of the earliest houses in the Center Village, built in 1783, this faces north onto Old Country Road, originally the main thoroughfare through town. A granite walk of large, wide stones leads to the front entrance. The house sits on a granite block foundation. The original house was a 5 bay, 2 1/2 story structure with a center entrance with flat trim, and a center chimney.

The house was extensively remodeled shortly after the Civil War, with the addition of a 2-story angular bay window with a garden door and wood balustrade on the east side in 1871. Two porches were also added; the pedimented front (north) porch has ornamental sawn brackets and balusters and a flushboard tympanum; the south side has a wide portico with columns and a flushboard tympanum, with a flushboard ornamental balustrade. Two corbeled interior chimneys on the ridge replaced the original massive center chimney. The window sash was replaced with 1/1 with flat trim. A roof scuttle on the south slope is a recent replacement of an earlier glazed one; the original was a wooden hatch.

A 2-story frame wing, added in 1888, extends to the rear (west); butting into it is an elongated 1 1/2 story carriage shed erected circa 1815, with two sets of double shed doors on the east side and a 8/8 window with a 6/9 above on the south gable end; with an entrance door and a 6/9 window to their right. Another corbeled chimney rises from the roof of the west wing.

In the 1888 remodeling, flared eaves were added to the main house and the wing was built with them in place.

The garden terrace, which elevated the house onto a rise, is a typical Victorian-era landscape device.

The interior of the house reflects both Georgian and Victorian elements, including original 6-panel doors with later grain painting, 2 staircases separated by a thin partition on the second floor (one original, one a Victorian replacement), and some raised field paneling.

The first house on this site was that of Joseph Kidder, one of the original Masonian grantees, who came here in 1750, and owned a farm which extended from the Old Burying Ground (#48) down Main Street to Central Cemetery (#82) and down the Old Country Road to this house. The house, because of its large size, served as the place of worship until

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

78

Section number _____ Page _____

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

the Second Meetinghouse was built. Kidder left New Ipswich for Temple, probably in 1772. There is no record that the house burned, but it is known that Samuel Heywood erected this house in 1783 as an inn. It was sited next to the then main road, but functioned as an inn for only seven years. In 1797, it was purchased by Ebenezer Champney (1744-1810), a lawyer and Preston ancestor; the house has remained in the same family for 194 years. Judge Champney was for some years the only lawyer between Keene, New Hampshire and Groton, Massachusetts. Champney's son, Benjamin (1764-1827), succeeded to the property after his father's death. He, too, was a lawyer, as well as postmaster in New Ipswich for 20 years, and one of the proprietors of the first cotton mill in the town and State. He was the father of Benjamin Crackbone Champney, the noted White Mountain painter, who was born here.

In 1830, John Preston (III) (1802-1867), a grandson of Ebenezer Champney and Dr. John Preston (I), who built the Preston-King House (#30) on Appleton Common moved into the house. He was the son of John Preston (II) who built the Dr. John Preston House (#7) on the Turnpike, and a graduate of Harvard. John Preston practiced law in a small 1-story frame building which stood on the northeast corner of this lot, facing Hills Street (Old Country Road) until 1938, when it was torn down. He was a prominent citizen and served several terms in the Legislature and Senate.

After his death, the house passed to his son, Frank Whipple Preston (1838-1905), who like his father, was a Harvard graduate. He was a teacher at Appleton Academy, and Treasurer of the New Ipswich Savings Bank at the time of his death. He also served as Town Treasurer for 20 years, and was the fourth generation of his family to be Treasurer of the Academy.

When John Preston (III) moved here in 1830, he installed an early central heating system, fueled by a wood furnace in the basement, which ducted hot air to the first floor and two rooms on the second. A bathtub, also extremely rare for this period, was also installed. Remnants of each installation still survive in the house.

The extensive interior and exterior renovations done in 1871 under Frank W. Preston were performed by Elisha Hammond, who built and lived in the Hammond-Isaacs-Balch House (#24) on the Turnpike, and who also built the 1853 Appleton Academy, and whose wife, Elizabeth, was Frank W. Preston's aunt.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 79

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#63A Barn, c.1925 - Contributing Building

A 2 story woodframe barn is set on a granite block foundation a short distance to the south of the house. Its gable end faces east toward Main Street and has a sliding barn door and a window with 6/6 sash to its left; two 6 pane windows are found in the second story ; all have flat trim. Similar windows are found on the north and south sides, placed three over three, except for an entrance door of vertical boards in the northeast bay of the north side.

A photograph from the early 1860's shows an earlier barn on this site, placed laterally to the street; it may be the one listed in the Historical Society Booklet No.1 as burning in 1883; this smaller barn is built into a portion of the old foundation.

#63B Old Country Road, c.1735 - Contributing Structure

The Old Country Road was the original road through Town, laid out by the Massachusetts Proprietors about 1735, and originally known as the Province Road. It traversed the Town from southeast to northwest, on its way from Townsend, Mass. to Keene, N.H. Much of it has now been incorporated into other roads. Within this District the Old Country Road passes by the Charles S. Brown House (#32), then becomes Academy Road, passes across Main Street, and goes up Hills Street between this house and the Old Number 1 School House/Historical Society (#60), before making a sharp turn to the west and passing through the land belonging to this house. This portion was voted "permanently closed" at Town Meeting in the late 1950's. The road is now a rather overgrown lane, and undoubtedly resembles its early condition.

#64 Peter Clark House, 1878 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This elegant 1 1/2 story Second Empire frame house has an ell plan, and connects on the northeast to a similarly designed carriage house. The main house has a east-facing entrance with double doors sheltered by a bracketed door hood. To its left is a 3-sided bay window with a paneled apron and paired eave brackets and blinds. The windows have 2/2 sash. The mansard roof is pierced by pedimented dormers with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 80

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

an applied ornament in the tympanum and paired brackets at the outer eave corners. Paired brackets are also found along all the roof eaves of the main house, porches and carriage house. Two original porches are on the house, both with sawn railings and square posts; one is set into the ell and the other extends along the first two bays of the southwest side of the house. A second similar bay window is found behind the porch on the southwest. A simpler entry with bracketed hood is in the rear elevation. A corbeled chimney rises from both the main house and the ell. The roof is covered throughout with asphalt shingles.

The carriage house features on its facade a double wide door with diagonal boarding, a window with 2/2 sash on each side of it, and a square ventilator with three rectangular louvered openings, resting on a flushboard plinth with a weathervane. On the northeast side, there are two later overhead garage doors with arched openings with keystone detail.

#64A Outbuilding, c.1890 - Contributing Building

North of the carriage house is a small 1 1/2 story wood structure with a gambrel roof on a concrete foundation. The first story is sided with board and batten and the gables with shingles. The window sash is 6/6 with blinds. A recent double, multi-grid sliding entrance door was installed in the old carriage opening when the building was turned into living quarters. The building appears in late 19th century photographs.

This dwelling was erected in 1878 by Peter H. Clark (1816-1891) on the site of Josiah Bacheller's home, where Peter's father, Deacon John Clark had lived and where Peter lived until he replaced the old house with this Second Empire house. Peter Clark owned the popular Clark's Hotel (#8) from 1867 to 1877. His family and that of his brother John were renowned in the area as the "Clark Troupe", giving musical entertainments. Peter also was a bandmaster and vocal and instrumental teacher. Harriet McKown, Clark's daughter, inherited the house and lived there for many years; her daughter Ethel Parker, and granddaughter Daphne Prescott, also owned the house. The family also owned the Roby-Parker-Prescott House (#67) nearby.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 81

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#65 Pritchard-Clark House, c.1785 (Main Street) - Contributing
Building

This little-altered 2 1/2 story, 5 bay central chimney and entry Georgian house sits on a small rise above Main Street facing southeast on a granite block foundation. The main elevation has a pedimented enclosed entry bay, possibly dating from the early 19th century, with flushboard tympanum and trim. Its 6-panel door is framed by narrow pilasters and flanked by double-hung sidelights with recessed panels beneath. The windows throughout have molded surrounds and contain 6/9 sash and are framed with blinds. The house sits on a granite foundation.

A shed roof screened porch across the southwest elevation dates from 1980. A late 19th century photograph of the house shows a 2 story rear ell that is attached to a barn. Rounded granite posts and a picket fence enclosed the front yard. A separate, small house stood directly behind the southwest corner; it was removed in the 1950's.

Jeremiah Pritchard (1754-1813) was the first owner of this house. He built this house shortly after returning from serving in the Revolutionary War and established the tanning business located just west of this location (#69). He lived here for only a short time before building a house at Gibson Four Corners and later moving to the Crosby-Gould House (#73) standing just south of the Barrett Mansion (#71). Pritchard was active in local politics and he successfully founded a company of cavalry in the area.

The house was then occupied for short periods by Isaac Stone (1771-1807), Ralph Roby and Reverend John Parkhurst. Around 1823, Isaiah Cragin, a shoemaker, moved here, remaining until circa 1836, when he moved to Groton.

During the second half of the 19th century, the house was in the Clark family. John P. Clark (1814-1889) moved here in 1854. He had previously lived in the Bank Village area of town, where he managed a general store and was later the first conductor of the Ayer to Greenville Railroad. After he arrived here, he was briefly associated with Stephen Thayer, whose store stood on the northeast corner of Temple Road and the Turnpike. The Clark family was known for its musical abilities. John, his brother Peter, who lived next door to the north on the site of their family homestead (#64), and their children organized the "Clark Troupe", which entertained local residents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 82NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

The Barrett Store, a one story, 6 bay structure, stood in front of this house to the southwest until circa 1910. It was built by Charles Barrett and used by Charles Barrett, Jr. and Samuel Appleton. With the exception of Clark, none of the successive store owners appears to have been associated with the house.

#65A Garage, early 20th century - Contributing Building

To the north of the house is a 2-bay gable-roof woodframe garage with 2 arched folding doors, with its long side facing the street. The south elevation has an entrance door with glass panels above, with 1 6/6 window; there are 2 6/6 windows on the north, with blinds and flat trim. The building sits on a granite rubble foundation.

#66 Hubbard-Batcheller House, c.1780 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This woodframe 5-bay center chimney cape sits on the southeast side of Main Street at a bend in the road close to the street on a granite rubble foundation. It appears little changed from its original late 18th century appearance, except for a bay window added on the southwest side in about 1890. The bay window features a molded eave with dentil trim underneath, a center window with 6/9 sash and a flanking window on either side with 4/6 sash, all with flat trim and blinds. A single window with 6/9 sash on the first story and two similar windows above complete the south elevation. The original entrance on the west facade has a 4-panel door and blinds; the curved hood over the door is mid-20th century. To the north is an old ell with a single 6/9 window, and an enclosed porch which was added in 1950 where a shed had been at the juncture of the house and ell. The porch has two screen doors and two large windows with muntin grid facing the street. The rear elevation has an open porch with railings and sits on a brick foundation. A carriage shed extends from the ell toward the north on a fieldstone foundation; it has a 6/9 window and a door of vertical boards, and further to the north is a double shed door with vertical boards used as a garage and a similar narrow door adjoining. The north elevation with its single 6/9 window, as well as the rear of the carriage shed are clad with unpainted barn boards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 83NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

To the rear (east) of the house on the lawn is the old Town Drinking Fountain, which stood at the foot of Town Hill, given to the town by Captain John Hubbard of Concord, New Hampshire in 1893. When the Town decided to dispose of it, the William Thompsons purchased it by sealed bid. It is a large round metal fountain on a pedestal, with the main area for horses to drink, a small ring around the bottom for dogs, and it had, at one time, a bubbler for people to drink from.

Set in the lawn to the rear and in the front yard are two millstones from the Balch sawmill at Gibson Four Corners, which burned in 1941. These were purchased from the subsequent owner of that property by the Thompsons.

This building was initially the saddler's shop of Charles Hubbard, probably built between 1770 and 1790. It was next occupied, presumably as a residence, by Josiah Batcheller, Jr. (1753-1812), who arrived in New Ipswich about 1780 and was the village blacksmith for many years. His shop was just north of this house and burned in 1812. He also lived across the street in the Deacon John Clark House, which was replaced by his son Peter Clark with the current house (#64). For a short period the house went out of the Batcheller family, to Timothy Fox, who had a store in the former Barrett store across the street demolished circa 1910. Later Batcheller family members who lived here include Hervey, a carpenter and cabinet maker, nephew of Josiah, and his sister Eliza, who was a successful seamstress.

In 1870 George E. Perry and his wife purchased the house, where they remained for fifty years. In 1923, Henry Batcheller willed a one-half interest in the house to the Historical Society, and the other half to Walter Thayer. The Historical Society was able to purchase the Thayer one half due to a generous gift of funds from Miss Mary Barrett. In 1940, William (step-grandson of Mrs. Perry) and Pearl Thompson moved here, in whose ownership the house remains. Pearl Thompson was a teacher at the Central School for many years.

**#67 Roby-Parker-Prescott House, c.1780 (Porter Hill and Main Street) -
Contributing Building**

The origin of this house is not known, but tradition holds that it has been here since the 1780's, and it has been much altered during that time. It is a woodframe structure, with its long side facing the south on a lane leading west from the intersection of Main Street and Porter

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 84NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Hill Road. It was built in two sections; the front section stands on a foundation of granite with old brick facing on the downhill south side. At least one exterior wall is of plank construction, like several other buildings in the District. It is now a 1 1/2 story clapboarded residence, with its main entry door on the south where the two sections join. The doorway is sheltered by a shed-roofed lattice work entry porch accessed by stairs, with a paneled door with 8 lights above. This is shown in a 1914 photograph. Another glass-paneled door, added more recently, is found in the east gable end, facing Porter Hill Road; it also has stairs with lattice work beneath, which replace an open porch with a simple balustrade which existed in 1914. The south and east elevations have windows with 12/12 sash and blinds. There is a rebuilt chimney rising from the south asphalt-shingled roof, and another rebuilt chimney in the rear where the two sections of the house meet. The rear (north) elevation has windows with 8/8 sash. All trim on the house is flat.

Two small dormers clad with wood shingles on the cheeks and flushboard fronts are cut into the south roof; one is found on the north. They have single windows with 6/6 sash and can be seen in a c.1900 photograph.

The second section of the house sits on a foundation of brick and granite and has 2 windows with 6/6 sash, and a short wide vertical board door on the south; this section has no cellar. This second section of the house is narrower on the rear elevation, which has wood shingle siding.

An old photograph taken circa 1900 shows a small attached gabled barn off the southwest corner of the house, with a large shed door facing the lane. The rear half of the house and the rear section appear to not have changed since then.

This building is reputed to have been a former warehouse or shed, or possibly a shop, given its proximity to the tannery and slaughter house (#68) on the brook. Ralph Roby paid taxes on the property from 1808-1816; Deacon John Clark lived here for a time, and his son Peter was born here in 1816, according to one source. By the mid-19th century Lyman Spear (1804-1874) lived here, having moved here shortly after his marriage in 1830. By 1892, it was owned by Earl H. Farwell, who had earlier built for himself the Second Empire House on the Turnpike (#22).

At the turn of the century, the house belonged to Mrs. Ethel Parker. Charles Plumer, a Boston photographer and frequent summer guest here, photographed its interior extensively. The Plumer Albums in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 85NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Historical Society show many of the houses and sites in town at that period. Mrs. Parker was a charter member of the Historical Society and granddaughter of Peter H. Clark, who built the Peter Clark House (#64), where her mother lived. This house remains today in the Parker-Prescott family.

A bronze plaque is set into the brick foundation wall on the east side commemorating the Parker and Prescott families.

#68 Old Slaughter House, c.1825 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story 5 bay woodframe center hall structure is set into the hillside above the site of the Old Tannery and its Dam (#70B), at the end of a short lane leading west from the intersection of Main Street and Porter Hill Roads. The house sits on the ground; it has no cellar, and the rear of the lower level serves as the cellar. Two narrow old chimneys rise from the rear of the asphalt shingled roof. There were no fireplaces in the house; presumably stoves were installed connecting with the flues. The center doorway on the south facade has a metal replacement paneled door with wide flat trim surround. The window sash is 2/2 in the main house, with flat trim. The north elevation on the uphill side is 1 story, with an entrance and windows with 6/6 sash. The kitchen may always have been on this upper story. Asphalt shingle siding has covered the wooden clapboards.

To the west a 2 story gabled wing extends, built into part of an older foundation of granite blocks. It is presumably of later date than the house, with windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim. The Victorian door with arched glass panels was until recently the front door of the house.

In the yard to the southwest of the house is a small shed built in 1986. It has a steeply gabled asphalt shingled roof, and stands on cement blocks at the corners. It has board and batten siding, with two windows with 2/2 sash on the south and a door on the east elevation. Two canoes hang beneath the overhanging roof on the north.

Local tradition has long linked this house and the Ai Sherwin House (#59) as having been built by a builder from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who specialized in building houses into the sides of hills. The two houses are in similar locations, built into steep hillsides, and are of the same size and shape. Both houses are listed in the Kidder and Gould History with the same first occupant or owner, but not necessarily

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 86NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

builder, a man named Ai Sherwin, who is not otherwise mentioned in the History, and is not known to be buried in Town. It is possible that he may have been the builder, or that he may have had the houses built.

This is certainly not the first building on this site, and tradition holds that this house is on the site of a slaughter house which was connected with the tannery business conducted on the adjoining property (#69), founded by Jeremiah Pritchard circa 1787. A saddler was also nearby. Successive owners of this house were all butchers; Charles Shattuck (b. 1810), who lived here in the mid 19th century; Seth L. Wheeler (1822-1890), and Charles F. Wilson (1837-1901), at the turn of the century.

#69 Locke-Quimby House, c.1800 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story, 5-bay house with a center entrance sits on a curve in the road, facing east, looking down Main Street at its intersection with Porter Hill Road. A low stone wall and a white picket fence surround the front yard. A walk of large granite stones leads to the entrance, which has two large granite block steps. The house sits on a granite block foundation, with an exposed brick foundation story with an entrance and windows on the south where the land falls away.

The main entrance with its 8-panel door, reflects strong Greek Revival elements and Asher Benjamin's influence in the fret design of the pilasters, large sidelights and transom with their grouped muntin grid. The windows have 6/6 sash and molded surrounds with blinds, and the side gables are pedimented with eave moldings, with a 6/6 window in each. Paired white-painted chimneys with caps rise from behind the roof ridge. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. There were once two identical parallel 1 1/2 story ells to the rear (west); they were probably original. The north one was removed in 1946; the south one still exists and has a tall mid-19th century brick chimney and window sash is 6/6 with blinds. The old barn which was attached to the southwest burned in a fire in the late 1970's, which also damaged the rear and roof of the house; the roof has since been repaired. The barn has been replaced with a garage with a single wide arched opening facing south with a large overhead door. A 1 story ell has been added off the northwest corner extending to the north and west behind the house; a small screened porch is on its east side.

The lane to the north of the house originally led to the tannery founded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 87NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

by Jeremiah Pritchard in 1787, and located just behind this house.

According to the Chandler Town History, William Locke (1775-1853) erected this house shortly after 1800. He had previously run a store in the Smith Village section of town, and he continued to operate a store at this location, probably out of the north ell. His brother James (1782-1818), who was in business with him, shared this house as well. It was apparently built as a two-family dwelling, with a common staircase; William probably lived in one ell and James in the other. Another store, operated by Samuel Appleton and Charles Barrett, Jr. was on the opposite corner.

Around 1816, Joseph Pressey had a tinshop at this location, probably in the house. He was succeeded in ownership by Charles Stearns and Amos Pierce. By 1850 the house belonged to Dr. Kittredge.

The current appearance of the house with its strong Greek Revival details, probably dates to the mid-19th century, when it must have been updated stylistically. By 1858, it was owned by Elihu T. Quimby, who was President of Appleton Academy from 1851-1865, and President of the local Union League, an abolitionist group. Quimby also was co-founder of the Children's Fair, first held in 1862, and the first such fair in the State; it still takes place every August, under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

A later owner, Emma L. Tucker, who was here in the early 20th century, spearheaded the fund drive to install the clock in the Baptist Church (#61) (1912). The house was then occupied by William Arthur Preston, a farmer, insurance agent, and great-grandson of Dr. John Preston (I); he lived here until his death in 1946.

#70 Charles Barrett House c.1780 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

Built on a terraced knoll, facing southeast, atop a granite block foundation, the Charles Barrett House is a handsome two-story woodframe, center chimney Georgian, 5 bays in width. It is the only hip-roofed 18th century house extant within the Center Village.

The house's current appearance reflects a restoration circa 1960. Like many 18th century houses, it was altered in the 19th century with Victorian embellishments, including a Mansard roof, 2/2 sash, roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 88NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

dormers with ornamented gables, French windows, an enclosed entry portico, and a front piazza with a decorative wooden railing. Under the direction of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, to whom it was bequeathed, the house was returned to its more simple, original Georgian design as it appeared in an illustration by Benjamin Champney in the Town History of 1852. A photograph in the Historical Society shows the house before restoration.

At the end of a front walk of very large, random size granite paving stones, the main (southeast) facade features an old 8-panel door, and a restored entrance marked by fluted pilasters and a 4-light transom, with a flat frieze and molded cornice. Windows on the first floor are hooded and trimmed with characteristic Georgian molding. They contain reproduction 12/12 sash, found throughout the main house. The center chimney structure is original and intact. Roofing material throughout the structure is wood shingle.

A one-story woodframe ell built in two sections extends to the rear (northwest) on a granite rubble foundation; the front half may have served as a summer kitchen; the west half of the ell is believed to postdate the main house and was built as a shed. It is accessed via north and south doorways with plain flat trim surrounds and 4-light transoms. The 8-panel doors are 20th century reproductions. Three windows with 6/6 sash in the old half of the ell date from the first quarter of the 19th century; two others in the ell are 6/6 reproductions, as are the three 15-light French windows on the south wall.

Although many of the building's exterior features date from its restoration, interior elements are largely intact, including period raised paneling in its front four principal rooms and front hallway, five fireplace surrounds, and the beehive oven in the original kitchen.

#70A Carriage House, c.1870 - Contributing Building

Located to the northwest of the house is an elegant Second Empire woodframe carriage house, facing east. This two-story building rests on a granite block foundation, and has a Mansard roof capped with a ventilator. Roofing material is wood shingle on the lower pitch and asphalt on the upper pitch. Twin sliding 4-panel doors provide the main access on the east side of the facade; a 4-panel narrow door is found to their right. Window sash on the first floor is 6/6, with molded caps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 89NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

and 2/2 in the dormers. The two doors on the east facade have similar decorative elements; shallow open pediments with molded eaves and flatboard tympana, dentil molding across the top of the door, paired brackets with pendants at the corners, and flat trim. The corner posts have molded caps, above which a flushboard frieze extends around the building. The copper-roofed dormers are capped with similar open pediments and dentil molding, and feature elaborate chamfered pilasters with curved brackets with open work scrolls, showing an Italianate influence. The ventilator sits on a flatboard plinth, and contains paired louvered arched openings, framed by capped Tuscan pilasters with Italianate brackets and dentil moldings under the roof. The cupola has a shallow hip roof and is crowned with a turned wood finial supporting a reproduction gilded copper weathervane of a trotting horse. The barn cellar is accessed from the rear (west).

Historic photographs in the Historical Society document that the building is in its original condition, the only apparent alteration being the asphalt upper pitch of the roof, which replaced wood shingles and slate.

The engraving in the 1852 Kidder and Gould Town History, shows an earlier barn structure extending south of the house in the rear. It is believed that the present Carriage House was built to replace that structure.

This residence was built by Charles Barrett (1740-1808), younger son of the prominent Concord, Massachusetts family, who left to settle in this area in about 1760. Upon his marriage to Rebecca Minott also of a prosperous Concord family, in 1764, Charles moved to New Ipswich. The Kidder and Gould Town History of 1852 says that he sold his first property in 1781, and soon after purchased the farm of Joseph Kidder in the Center Village. The Chandler History puts the date at 1780. Both state that he built this house on the site after the purchase.

Charles Barrett quickly became a prominent citizen of New Ipswich; he was Sergeant of the Militia, but when the Revolution approached, his Tory sympathies caused him to be replaced. He spent only one day in military service, April 20, 1775. However, he was chosen to represent the Town in the State Assembly in 1787, and was elected to the State Convention to ratify the Constitution. He was a strong Federalist, and voted against ratification. This same year Charles became one of the founders of the Academy in 1789, the second one incorporated in New Hampshire; he was a very generous donor and served on its first Board of Trustees. He continued to serve in the Legislature until 1794, and in 1795 won election as State Senator and Councillor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 90NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Barrett also had a wide-ranging business career. During the Revolution in 1779, he became an investor in the New England Glassworks in Temple. Some glass was produced, but the War ended and inexpensive glass was imported again, and the venture closed down. He also obtained a large tract of land near Camden, Maine, and was the entrepreneur for the sale of lots to settlers. He also built mills and spent much time and money attempting to create a series of locks and canals on the George's River there; the venture failed and in 1794 he sold his interest to General Henry Knox.

His most notable local venture was the building of the first textile mill in New Hampshire, which went into operation in 1804. He has been called the Father of the Textile Industry in New Hampshire, as it is thought that it was he who brought Charles Robbins, who had worked with Samuel Slater in the first cotton mill in America in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to New Ipswich. The New Ipswich mill was located in the Bank Village area, on the Souhegan River, south of town. Barrett sold his interest in it in 1806, two years before his death.

When his son Charles, Jr. was married to Martha Minot in 1799, Barrett built the Barrett Mansion (#71) next door on his property, as a wedding gift.

After Charles Barrett's death, his widow, Rebecca, married Francis Cragin, who had been in charge of building the Glassworks in Temple. After her death in 1838, George Barrett, her grandson, lived here for a few years before moving into the Barrett Mansion (#71) next door.

Rebecca Barrett Cragin had willed the house to her daughter, Mary Ann, who first married Silas Bullard. After his death in 1835 she married Alfred Hersey, and resided in Boston, presumably renting this house to Dr. L.H. Cochran, whose name appears on the 1850 Town Map; and later to Dr. Kittredge, whose name is on the 1858 Map. At her death in 1875, the house passed to her daughter, Sarah Jane Wollstonecraft Bullard, who never married and lived here until her death in 1903. She willed the house and contents to Laura Maria Barr, who was the step-daughter of her first cousin, George Robert Barrett. He owned the Barrett Mansion (#71), and left it to Laura's sister, Caroline Barr Wade, who gave it to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1948. At Laura's death in 1949, her sister Caroline inherited this house; it remained in her possession until her death in 1954, when she willed it to SPNEA.

In 1983, the house was sold to a private owner, and continues to be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 91NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

administered by the SPNEA under their Stewardship Program, which oversees both exterior and interior features through protective covenants.

#70B Old Tannery Dam, c.1787 - Contributing Structure

To the west of the Carriage House, spanning Patch's Brook, stands the Old Tannery Dam, built of granite boulders and standing about 15 feet high and 50 feet wide, spanning the steep slopes leading to the brook. The center portion is now open; it appears that there may have been wooden gates in this section. The brook below the dam is lined with stone walls. It was built to serve the tannery founded by Jeremiah Pritchard in 1787 just below it on the property of the Locke-Quimby House (#69).

**#71 Barrett House/Forest Hall, c.1800/c.1870 (Main Street) -
Contributing Building**

The Barrett House, built circa 1800, is New Ipswich's finest Federal house and one of the outstanding examples of its type in the state. It is now a house museum owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA). It stands on the west side of Main Street on a terraced rise, separated from the street by a low wrought iron fence (said to have been locally made), and a line of old maple trees. The only brick sidewalk in New Ipswich runs the length of the fence, which sits on a granite block foundation and was built in two parts. The presumably earlier central section dates from the mid-19th century and has an elaborate design with slender uprights with scrolls and heart-shaped finials. The more simply designed sections at either end may be later and feature simple heavier square uprights with the same heart-shaped finials. Square piers of a single granite block with a cap flank the older section, with larger capped piers of cut granite block at the extremities. Elaborate wooden gates hung on granite posts with rounded tops lead to the carriage wing and barn, with two smaller similar ones leading to the side entrances. A wrought iron gate opens onto a brick path bordered with granite which leads to the large granite front steps. The house's imposing facade rises three stories from the terraced lawn with its two white iron urns and large, ancient sugar maple overhanging the house at the northeast corner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 92NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

There is no recorded architect for the house, but it appears that the design may have been adapted from the Englishman William Pain's "Guide to House Building" published in America in 1796. The house is much grander, with more of an urban character, than others in the area. There was a tradition passed down in the Barrett family that when Charles Barrett, Sr. offered to build this house as a wedding present for his son, Charles, Jr. and his bride, Martha Minot, of Concord, Massachusetts, the bride's father announced that he would furnish anything that Charles, Sr. would build. It is said that the workmen were local, but it is not known who supervised the construction.

The Barrett House is a large, almost cube-shaped center hall woodframe main house with two asymmetrical flanking wings; a period one to the south, consisting of carriage houses; to the north a c. 1870 two-story house now occupied by the Resident Overseer, with an attached barn to its north.

The main house is Federal in style. Its east-facing front elevation is divided into three sections by large, tapered Tuscan pilasters set on massive pedestals which extend half-way up the windows. The foundation is of cut granite block. The three-story pedimented central pavilion with its Palladian features projects slightly from the facade and is flanked by two slightly narrower outer sections. Each of the three sections is two bays wide. The surface of the facade is almost entirely covered by the large windows and their dark green painted blinds. The first and second story windows have 12/12 sash which may be original, and the third story has original 8/8 sash, set in molded surrounds with caps. The central entrance has paired tapered Tuscan pilasters on either side of the door which rest on a shared pedestal, with tall slender sidelights between them. A dark green painted panel extends above the sidelights and also fills the space between the semi-circular fanlight recessed over the door, in its arch with keystone, and the molded cornice with dentils which crowns the entrance. The pediment with its dentil molding on the eaves rises above the third story and its tympanum is pierced by a semi-circular dark green painted flushboard with white tracery, with a scalloped perimeter, resembling a fanlight. The main cornice of the house extends around three sides of the house and is ornamented with dentils.

The side elevations of the main house are 4 bays wide, with a similar arrangement of large windows. The south elevation has a period doorway in the third bay from the front, which features a simple 2-light transom, a molded surround on flatboard, a flat frieze and molded cornice, with an old 6-panel door. The north elevation is similar,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 93

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

without a doorway.

The rear elevation of the main house has a more simply designed doorway at the rear of the center hall, with a molded surround and simple cornice and a door with two panels below and a later 9-light window in the upper section. This elevation has only one window in the center of the middle and left bays, with two windows in the right bay, all with blinds.

The house is surmounted by an inconspicuous shallow asphalt-shingled hip roof, concealed behind a wooden balustrade composed of rectangular panels painted dark green, with equally sized sections of turned white painted balusters between them. The balustrade does not extend across the rear of the house. A pair of large square brick chimneys rise from the roof.

The north gabled wing, added about 1870 by Frances Ames Barrett, widow of George Barrett, is 2 stories high with a 4-bay facade, and extends off the northwest corner of the main house. It sits close to the ground on a granite rubble foundation in front and brick in the rear. The front entrance, placed in the second bay from the left, is framed by tapered Tuscan pilasters with a simple molded cornice above a flatboard frieze. The door has 2 panels below and 2 long glazed panels above. The entire wing has 2/2 sash, with blinds. There is a similar door with flat trim in the rear elevation. A small, narrow chimney rises close to the center of the wood shingled roof.

The barn connected to the north wing is from the same c. 1870 period, and the wide opening in its gable end faces the street. The sliding door is of diagonal boards and is set in a flat surround with a molded cornice. A window with 6/6 sash is found on either side, and a third one in the gable; all with blinds. Flat corner boards with small caps frame the building. The eaves have simple moldings and eave returns. The roof is of wood shingles. A square ventilator-lantern on a plinth, both sided with clapboards, has a window with 6/6 sash on each side, with flat trim surround. The lantern has flat corner boards and a flared pyramidal wood shingled roof with a weathervane. The rear elevation of the barn has a sliding door of vertical boards with a long multi-light transom. The siding of the rear is wood shingles. A window with 12/12 sash and blinds is in the gable and a 9-light window without blinds is found to the left of the door. Under it is the entrance to the barn cellar. The north elevation has 3 9-light windows with a small sliding door in a flat surround towards the rear, and small windows in the cellar level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 94NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

The south gabled carriage wing, which is 1 1/2 stories, is original. It housed the first private carriage in town, purchased by Charles Barrett, Jr. in 1815. The wing sits on a granite block foundation, with a wood shingle roof. The front elevation has a window with 12/12 sash, molded surround and cap close to the house. To the south are four arched openings painted dark green with molded surrounds and keystones. They have central rectangular doors with old strap hinges and double row multi-light transoms. Above them were the servants quarters in a succession of small rooms lit by small 4/8 windows, with blinds. The far end of the wing expands into a barn on the same axis, which has a larger arched opening also painted dark green with a molded surround and keystone and double hinged doors set in a flushboard field. The south end of the barn has a 12 light window and an arched opening above with a door of vertical boards. The barn now sits on a replacement foundation of cement blocks.

The rear elevation of the carriage wing shows evidence of some of the last improvements made to the house; the addition circa 1900 of two large tiled bathrooms with elegant fixtures added by George Robert Barrett. A short flat-roofed ell projects from the wing next to the house. There is a replacement window with 2/2 sash in the north side of the wing, with the ell having 8-light windows under the eaves of the bathroom. Above it in the wing, next to the house, was a second bathroom where a flat-roofed dormer was added containing similar 8-light windows. Further along is a single small, gabled dormer with a window with 8/8 sash in the gable and a tiny 4-light window on either side. Another window with 2/2 sash, doorway, and 2 windows with 12/12 sash lead to another projecting gabled ell, which served as the servants' privy. It has long louvered openings and small windows under the eaves. The barn at the south end has wood shingle siding on the rear. A single, tall, narrow chimney rises close to the house.

The main house was uninhabited after George Robert Barrett's death in 1916, and therefore the interior never had heating installed in the individual rooms, nor electricity. The interior retains its period features on all three stories. The main parlor has the most elaborate moldings, the dining room has French scenic wallpaper c. 1835, installed by SPNEA, and the third floor has a ballroom with a cove ceiling which extends across the front of the house. The kitchen, which is in the main house, was restored by SPNEA to its period appearance. The interior of the carriage wing was modernized by George Robert Barrett about 1900. The house is fortunate to have a fine collection of 18th and 19th century New England furniture, decorations and portraits associated with the Barrett family, which were donated to SPNEA along with the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 95NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

The Barrett House is set on a property of almost 100 acres of land, comprised of the woodlot behind the house and the Campbell Meadow across the street. Old photographs show the town sidewalk which went all the way up Main Street to the Congregational Church (#86), located across the street from the house. The house is surrounded by lawn and fields; there are remnants of the orchards behind to the south. The rear lawn has one garden enclosed in a white painted picket fence with an arched arbor entrance. This was built by the first Overseer in the early 1950's. The other is a perennial garden behind the Overseer's house; a 1985 renovation of a garden of the same 1950's period. It is an irregularly-shaped island bed with stone paths leading to a sundial.

#71A Gazebo, early 19th Century - Contributing Building

Behind the house to the west, on top of a slope overlooking the property, stands a gazebo. It is reached by a series of 14 terraces built into the side of the hill; each with three steps of cut granite blocks. The terraces were planted with an allee of trees; some still exist. The terraces and steps are almost on the axis of the center hall of the house. The gazebo stands on a foundation of granite blocks, with a wooden floor, and has a central entry with a pointed arch and sides and rear of diamond latticework, with seats extending around the interior. It is crowned by a wood shingled hip roof with eave molding, surmounted by a balustrade of white pickets with turned urns at the corners. Inside the balustrade is a square cupola with a wood shingled roof and a similar larger turned urn-shaped finial.

At the Barrett House there is a drawing on grey paper which dates from before the c. 1870 changes and shows the gazebo and landscape as they appeared then. The property was much more open, the original barn which was separate from the house appears, as well as details which show that the exterior appearance of the house is almost unchanged.

#71B Centennial Pavilion Site - Contributing Site

Across the street from the Barrett House is an 18 acre parcel comprising a large meadow bordered by woods, known as the Campbell Meadow. It was the Campbell Farm, which was purchased by the Barretts and donated to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 96NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

SPNEA. It had a Federal house which had received a Mansard roof in the 1870's; it was torn down in 1951 by SPNEA.

When New Ipswich celebrated (in 1850) the Centennial of the granting of the Town Charter in 1750, the day-long ceremonies began at the Amphitheatre (#73A), next door to the south to the Barrett House. After that, the entire assembly proceeded to the field where a Pavilion measuring 114 by 80 feet had been erected, covered with sails brought from Boston. It contained a dais at one end for the officials and the music, with 12 tables where 1,024 persons dined. The Pavilion was decorated with flowers and evergreens by the Ladies Committee. Many further speeches were made and letters and telegraph messages were read, including a letter from Samuel Appleton promising 5,000 dollars to the New Ipswich Academy. Many toasts were offered and reminiscences, as well as songs composed for the occasion. When evening fell, George Barrett opened the Barrett House to the Town, and there was much music and dancing until dawn.

The Barrett House/Forest Hall was built by Charles Barrett, Sr., who owned the property and lived at #70 next door to the north, as a wedding present for his oldest son Charles Barrett, Jr. (1773-1836) and his bride Martha Minot of Concord, Massachusetts, on the occasion of their marriage on October 15, 1799. The families were already allied in marriage, as Charles Senior had married another member of this large and prominent family.

Charles, Jr. had graduated from Dartmouth in 1794 with a law degree, and Charles, Sr. financed his entry into business at the store which stood to the northwest of the Barrett House at the intersection of Main Street and Porter Hill Road. Charles Jr. went into business with the young Samuel Appleton, another native of New Ipswich, who went on to become one of Boston's most prominent citizens. About 1804 Charles Jr. and his family moved to Boston, where he conducted his business with success during the difficult period of the War of 1812, with its embargoes. He returned to New Ipswich during the summers throughout this period. By 1814 they returned here permanently to live in the house, and in 1819 Charles Jr., like his father before him, invested in a cotton mill in the Bank Village section of Town on the Souhegan River, called the Water Loom Factory, and shortly thereafter in two other cotton mills nearby. He was also President of the Manufacturers Bank until just before his death, owned local real estate holdings, was one of the founders of the Unitarian Church in Town, served in various Town Offices and in the Legislature for many years.

Charles Jr.'s younger son, Charles III (1807-1862) with his wife Abby

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 97NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Hart, resided in the Barrett House for a short time after his mother's death in 1842. Charles III had been in trade in Bank Village where the Bank and Mills were located. He became deaf as a child of five, due to medicine given to him for an illness, and was educated at the Asylum for Deaf-mutes in Hartford, Connecticut, and was Treasurer of the New England Gallaudet Association until his death. In 1848 he moved with his family to Boston, where he spent the rest of his life.

Apparently George Barrett (1810-1862), Charles Jr.'s oldest son, had always wanted to own the family mansion, and he purchased it from Charles III and lived in it for the remainder of his life. His widow Frances Ames Barrett (1809-1887) outlived him by many years, and was fondly remembered as "Madame Barrett" by her step-granddaughter, Caroline Barr Wade. George Barrett had been in business in Boston with Silas Bullard, his brother-in-law, as agent for the cotton goods made in the New Ipswich mills. He returned here in 1842 and lived in Bank Village in a house formerly occupied by his brother Charles III. George was President of the Manufacturers Bank until its Charter expired and then was Cashier until his death of the New Ipswich Bank which was chartered in 1848.

George Barrett's older son Edward Augustus (1834-1883) and his family shared the House with Madame Barrett after her husband's death during the period when the north wing and new barn were built.

George Robert Barrett (1844-1916), Edward's younger brother, succeeded to ownership after his mother's death. He had married Elizabeth, widow of George L. Barr of the Harris-Barr House (#33). George Robert was a collector of historical material relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, residing in Boston most of the time because of ill health. He retained the family home in New Ipswich, at first spending summers here, and served as President of the Trustees of Appleton Academy almost until his death.

George Robert, having no children of his own, left the house to his stepdaughter, Caroline Barr Wade (1864-1954), who never occupied the house, living in the Boston area. Before her death, in 1948, she donated the Barrett Mansion with the Campbell House and almost 100 acres of land, to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, which had been founded in 1910 by William Sumner Appleton, a relative of the Samuel Appleton who had been in business with Charles Barrett, Jr. Also included in the gift were the furnishings of the Barrett house and an endowment. The Charles Barrett House (#70) came to SPNEA with its furnishings, as well as some from Mrs. Wade's house in Dedham, Massachusetts, after her death in 1954.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 98NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#72 Tolman-Sanderson House, c.1845 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

Opposite the Barrett Mansion stands this little-altered Greek Revival cape with a gabled west-facing main block facade and a 1 1/2 story gabled wing to the south. It stands on a granite block foundation, close to the street, with a short brick walk leading to the entrance. The facade has sidelights resting on recessed panels flanking the 6-panel center door with its grooved surround and corner blocks with pateras. Simple corner boards are capped with shallow eave returns. Window sash in the main house is 6/6 with simple molded surrounds; the wing has 6/6 sash with flat trim which appears to be all original. A chimney which pierces the roof ridge of the main house is original; a second concrete block chimney to the rear represents a later addition.

This house was built by James Tolman, who probably had his hatter's shop in the building. By 1850 it belonged to Colonel Isaac Sanderson, the first manager of the Town Poor Farm, established in 1828. His widow Lucy continued to live here after his death.

At the turn of the century, the house belonged to William R. Knowlton (1822-1895), then to his son Charles L. Knowlton; it remains in the family today, in the fourth generation.

#73 Crosby-Gould House, c.1790 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This handsome 2 1/2 story woodframe 5 bay center chimney Georgian house is set on a terraced rise above Main Street. It sits on a granite block foundation with two large granite steps leading to a wide enclosed center entry bay, probably added in the Colonial Revival period. It has a 6-panel door with two bullseye panes in the top, flanked by paneled pilasters with molded caps and a flat frieze with reeded corner blocks. A window with 12/12 sash and blinds and flat trim is found on each side of the entry bay. The corner boards have flat trim, and the pediment has a flushboard tympanum and molded eaves. An illustration in the Kidder and Gould History of 1852 shows the house without the entry bay, but with a pedimented doorway with pilasters. The front of the house has tapered flat corner pilasters with molded caps, which overhang the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 99

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

foundation of the house, and which were probably added at the same time as the entry bay, as they do not show in the illustration.

The house has typical Georgian molded window caps on replacement windows with 6/6 sash on the first floor and presumably original 12/12 sash with moldings above on the second floor and in the attic gable end. All windows have blinds.

The large center chimney has been rebuilt in its original style and location. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Matching bay windows were added on both north and south elevations circa 1870. The south one has a small porch under its hip roof supported by three joined colonettes, which shelters an entrance with a paneled door with a transom.

An extended 1 1/2 story woodframe ell to the rear (west) was built in two or three sections; it appears to be either original or early 19th century. Windows have 6/6 sash with flat trim and drip moldings. A single chimney rises from the rear of the first section, which was recently restored with a wood shingle roof. The further section of the wing contains a garage opening on the south elevation, with an old sliding door with flat trim and an old 12/12 window to its left. The rear of the wing has barn board siding with a tiny shed-roof ell and a 12-light window.

The illustration of 1852 shows a driveway on the north side of the house, with an entry in the center of the gable end; it no longer exists, and the driveway is now on the south side of the house.

#73A Amphitheatre - Contributing Site

An interesting natural feature of the landscape exists on the property on the hill behind the house. It is a natural amphitheatre with a fine acoustic. It is now overgrown, but at the time of the Town's Centennial Celebration in 1850 it was used for part of the celebration. A speaker's stand was erected and seats constructed on the hillside; there was an Invocation, a choral ode, a prayer, and an hour and a half long oration by Augustus Addison Gould, co-author of the 1852 Town History. There was then musical entertainment by the band, followed by a poem. The procession then marched to the Pavilion which had been erected opposite the Barrett Mansion (#71B) where 1,024 persons dined, with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 100NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

music and a great many more speeches until darkness fell. Its site is shown on the 1850 Town Map in the Kidder and Gould History.

John Crosby, one of several local saddlers, built this house circa 1790. Around 1800 it was purchased by Jeremiah Pritchard (1754-1813) who operated the tannery further north on Main Street behind #69. His son, Jeremiah, remained in the house for a few years carrying on the tanyard business before moving to Concord, New Hampshire. By 1816 the house belonged to the Gould family.

Nathaniel Duren Gould (1781-1864), who purchased the house, was born Nathaniel Gould Duren, one of fourteen children, whose parents lived in Billerica, Massachusetts. He was adopted at the age of ten by his uncle Nathaniel Gould, an early settler in New Ipswich. He married Sally Pritchard, cousin of Jeremiah, in 1801. He became a noted teacher of grammar, music and penmanship and moved to Boston in 1819 and later to New York, teaching music and penmanship in both places. The Historical Society has an example of his penmanship. He developed a system of teaching small children to sing, starting with Sunday school, and soon had several schools around Boston. While in New Ipswich, he was a Deacon of the Church, selectman and a representative in the legislature. His son, Augustus Addison Gould, was the co-author of the 1852 History of New Ipswich.

In 1846 the property was bought by Newton Brooks (1812-1898), who remained here until 1881. He was an oil painter and early daguerreotype photographer, the first to have a gallery on wheels to exhibit and sell his work; the gallery is in the Eastman Museum in Rochester, New York.

In the early 20th century the house was occupied by Laura Gould Hooper and Elizabeth Gould, daughters of Charles Duren Gould, a son of Nathaniel and brother of Augustus Addison Gould. His publishing firm of Gould and Lincoln in Boston, published the 1852 Town History, co-written by his brother.

#74 Clark Obear House, c.1830/1920's/1950 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This long woodframe house stands facing west, at the intersection of Main Street and Manley Road. It sits directly on the ground in front, and appears to be a 2 1/2 story house. However, the ground slopes away sharply to the rear, and there is a lower story in the rear. The facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 101NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

has 6 evenly spaced windows with 9/6 sash on the first floor, and 3 grouped windows in the center and one on each end, all with 6/6 sash above, all with flat trim. The gable ends have single 9/6 windows, with blinds. The center entry is shielded by arched latticework with a louvered fan with keystone motif in the flat surround in its top section; the door has 4 wooden panels below and two glass panels above. A chimney pierces the center of the roof on the ridge.

A hip-roofed 1 story ell extends to the south, with 2 multi-grid casement windows on the facade, with blinds, and a glass paneled door and 4 6/6 windows on the south elevation.

On the north a hip-roofed enclosed porch extends along the side of the house; it has French windows on the side and a glass-paneled door with one French window on the facade.

Behind the northeast corner of the house a 2 story addition extends to the east; a gable roof butts into it to the north behind the enclosed porch.

Synthetic siding encases the building, and the roofing is asphalt shingle throughout.

This house was originally a 1 story 6 bay center chimney building with a doorway in each outer bay and 6/12 sash in the 4 inner windows. A photograph from 1907 in the collection of the Historical Society shows it with an open porch with a simple railing on the north side. The second story of the house was added by Miss Ellen Tewkesbury, who owned the house in the 1920's. In 1950 the house was converted into three apartments by Susan Maynard, who had lived across the street in the Jefts-Taylor House (#75).

#74A Garage, c.1950 - Non-Contributing Building

Down the slope behind the house and beyond a small pond, stands a long gable-roofed garage, facing east onto Manley Road. It has three rectangular bays with paneled garage doors with glass panes in the upper sections, and an entry door on the left side of the facade. The building sits on a concrete foundation, and has a cement block chimney in the rear (west). The siding is wide clapboards, and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A window with 1/1 sash is found on the south side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 102NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

This house is reputed to have been used as the dry house for John Gould, Jr.'s cabinetmaking business, which was conducted out of the Julia Chickering House (#76) across the street. Gould lived in the Haven-Gould House across Manley Road (#79). It became a residence in about 1848, and was lived in by a Mrs. Davis in 1850. It was owned for many years in the late 19th century by Clark Obear, a teacher and farmer, who was also in the insurance business, and who had lived in the Old Obear House, on the site of the Myron Taylor House (#78). After his death in 1888, his widow, Lydia Swasey Obear, a teacher in the Bank Village School, and author of "New Ipswich in the War of the Rebellion, What its Men and Women Did", and "Records and Reminiscences of New Ipswich Children's Fair", remained here until 1915. The house then passed into the ownership of Miss Ellen Tewkesbury, who was a summer resident who taught school in the Newton, Massachusetts system, and who introduced several of her colleagues to New Ipswich.

#75 Jefts-Taylor House, c.1820 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 story woodframe house is sited on a slight rise on the west side of Main Street, with the centrally positioned side entrance facing toward the south. It sits on a high granite block foundation, with its gable end to the road. The entrance, now obscured by a porch, has full sidelights and an old 6 panel door which has had the two upper panels replaced with glazing. The original surround has been replaced with flat board, but two period windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim and sills still exist to the right of the doorway under the porch roof. The wide hip-roof porch sits on a high fieldstone foundation, and dates from the end of the 19th century. Over the porch is an intersecting gable which matches in size and shape the front gable, but which was probably added in the late 19th century at the same time as the porch. It has 2 windows with 2/2 sash, flat trim and a small flat cap. Windows on the street side of the house are period, like those under the porch, and have 6/6 sash with flat trim and sills and the same modest flat cap. In the photograph on an old postcard, all windows have blinds; the blinds have been removed. An enclosed bay to the west of the porch had 2 windows with 2/2 sash in 1900; a tripartite multi-grid oriel window with a copper roof replaced them in 1985. Another oriel was also added opposite it on the north side of the house, with a wood shingle roof. The roofing is asphalt shingle; the eave moldings on both gables match. The roof of the street-facing gable has a deeper overhang. There are wide flat corner posts with molded caps only on the side facing the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 103

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

street, with a wide frieze board which extends around the house. A recent exterior brick chimney is found in the center of the gable facing Main Street. It replaces an older paneled chimney with its elaborate corbeling which rose from the center of the roof. Another more recent chimney is found at the rear of the house, presumably replacing an older one.

A full dormer was added on the north side, probably in the 1920's. It has 5 windows with 6/1 sash with flat trim, and molded eaves.

A 2 story gabled ell now connects with a barn to the rear. The first story can be seen in the c. 1900 postcard with the same latticework enclosure with its arch and keystone motif, but placed in the center of the ell. It has now been moved to the left, and a window with 6/6 sash is to its right. A second story with a gabled roof was added to the ell in the 1950's; it has 2 windows with 9/6 sash and flat trim on the south elevation.

Attached to the west on the same axis is a late 19th century woodframe gabled barn, which has been converted into living quarters. It has a large sliding barn door of narrow vertical boards, with a transom featuring 10 lights over 10 lights, on the south elevation. Two windows placed to its right have 6/6 sash and two in the second story have 6 pane windows, all with flat trim. The south and east elevations have clapboard siding; the west and north have old unpainted wood shingles. The building sits on a granite rubble and concrete foundation and has an asphalt shingle roof.

#75A Barn, c.1950 - Non-Contributing Building

To the rear (west) of the first barn stands an unattached 2 1/2 story wood frame barn on the same axis, with 3 garage bays with paneled overhead doors with a long shed-roofed hood, on the south elevation. The building sits on a concrete block foundation. Its siding is unpainted vertical barn boards, and the gabled roof is of asphalt shingle. Two oriel windows are found above the garage doors. An exterior cinder block chimney is on the east side, with another rising from the roof to the west in a 1 story ell with a lean-to roof, which is built on the hill on the same level as the second story. This also serves as living quarters.

To the south of the house across the driveway stand two sheds. One is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 104NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

of unpainted barn boards and is set on stones at the corners. It has a flat asphalt roof and a door in the north side.

The second shed stands to its west and is on a foundation of concrete supports at its corners. It also has unpainted barn board siding, with an asphalt shingled shed roof. The right section has a door and a window with 6/6 sash to its right; the left section has an arched opening and is used for cordwood storage.

According to the 1852 Town History, this house was built by Willard Jefts (1787-1858), a carpenter, shortly after his marriage in 1820. He lived here until 1843, when the property was purchased by Oliver Boyden (1798-1854), who was a farmer and mechanic. After his death, his oldest son George (1826-1905), a cigar box maker, lived here until he moved to Washington, D.C. circa 1872. The house was then purchased by Deacon Charles Taylor (1820-1905), who had a chair manufacturing business in Smith Village where he had lived prior to moving here at the time of his marriage to the Widow Gibson. After his death the house passed to his oldest daughter Harrietta (1844-1922), a school teacher. Her nephew, Daniel P. Maynard, then owned the house and his wife, Susan, ran a boarding house here, renowned for its excellent home cooking. The house remained in the Taylor family until the 1960's.

#76 Julia Chickering House, c.1800 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 1 1/2 story 5 bay woodframe cape stands on the west side of Main Street, and is approached by a brick walk; another brick walk leads from the driveway on the north. The house sits on a granite block foundation, close to the ground, with two large shade trees between it and the street. The center doorway has Colonial Revival details - a 6-panel door with reeded pilasters flanking it and an entablature with a flat frieze with a keystone motif in the center and a molded cornice above. The four windows of the facade have replacement 8/12 sash with blinds, and simple molded surrounds. There is a chimney rising from the front roof slope towards the north end.

To the south extends a wide, slightly recessed 1 1/2 story wing, added circa 1950, with a chimney rising from the ridge at the south end. A single window with 8/12 sash with blinds is in the facade, and two more similar widely spaced windows are in the south gable end. A tiny dormer with a 6-light window is cut into the front roof. In the rear of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 105

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

addition is found a multi-grid picture window facing west up the hill. Another larger multi-grid picture window is in the rear of the main house, looking out onto a large, shed-roofed screened porch set into the angle where the house joins a rear ell. A long dormer with 4 8/8 windows with blinds extends across the rear of the house. The north elevation has 3 8/12 windows below, and one above.

A 19th century 1 1/2 story rear ell extends to the rear from the northwest corner of the house. On the north side by the driveway there is a recessed doorway and 2 8/8 windows and one 6/6 window. The south elevation has a doorway (no longer used) flanked by 2 8/12 windows. There is a chimney at the rear end.

Extending from the ell to the rear is a garage built circa 1950. It has two arched double doors of vertical boards with one additional arched opening on the south; a single door is at the end. On the north side are a 6-light window, two rectangular paneled overhead garage doors with glass panels in the top, and a shed door at the far end.

Prior to the construction of this house, or perhaps absorbed by it, were a series of small shops on the site. The earliest was a blacksmith shop owned by Oliver Whitcomb, who was probably here in the late 18th century. Shortly after 1800, Martin Haven, who lived across the street at the Haven-Gould House (#79), built a carpenter shop here, which was probably improved into the existing dwelling. He was succeeded in his business and location by Peter Cloyes and John Gould Sr. and Jr. All of these resided at the Haven-Gould House (#79).

By 1850, the building was used exclusively as a residence, inhabited by Mrs. Julia Chickering, sister-in-law of Jonas, the renowned piano maker. For many years beginning in the late 19th century, the house was in the Hardy family. George H. Hardy for many years lit the town's kerosene streetlamps. He was also the boiler attendant at the Walker Mill, outside of the District.

#77 Dolly Everett House, c.1820 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This lovely well-preserved house is the only centerhall Greek Revival house in the District. A drawing of the house in the Town History of 1852 shows that its appearance is essentially unchanged. It is a 5 bay, 2 1/2 story woodframe structure on a cut granite foundation, which faces east toward the Haven-Gould House (#79), an equally fine brick-ended

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

7

106

Section number _____ Page _____

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

house of the Federal period.

The most salient feature of the facade is the fine Greek Revival doorway, with its recessed paneled entry, narrow paneled doorway surround with small corner blocks and panelled door. The wide, molded outer surround with its pateras and corner blocks, faceted tablet over the door and fret-work partial sidelights show the influence of architectural plan books of the period. The corner posts are paneled, with molded caps, on all four corners of the house. A paneled frieze runs under the eave moldings. The roof is asphalt shingled.

The window sash, which appears to be original, is 6/6 with flat trim. The gable ends are pedimented, and contain paired windows with 6/6 sash.

The entrances in the center of the wide gabled ends have molded surrounds with corner blocks with pateras, reflecting the main doorway. Doors are 4 panel with glazed panels in the upper two sections. A 1 story screened porch in the rear bays of the north elevation obscures the doorway and is a mid-20th century addition.

A 1 1/2 story gabled woodframe ell extending to the rear (west) has an entry with a 4 panel door with glazed panels in the two upper sections, with a flat trim surround. To its left is a casement window with 6 panes in each half; two additional similar windows are found to the right of the doorway.

The 1 1/2 story woodframe barn, attached at the southwest end of the ell, has a paneled and glazed overhead garage door where a double shed door had been in a turn-of-the-century photograph. A transom with 4 sets of double lights has also been added. There is an old window with 6/6 sash in the gable end. A newer shed-roof extension on the south side of the barn houses another paneled and glazed overhead garage door. The barn and extension are clad in vertical barn board siding, and have asphalt shingle roofs.

This house was built for Mrs. Dolly Everett, (1770-1859), a sister of Samuel and Nathan Appleton, who returned to New Ipswich after her husband's death. He was David Everett (1769-1813), who had been a student at New Ipswich Academy, then attended Dartmouth, after which he studied law and practiced in Boston where he founded the Boston Patriot in 1809, and published works of drama and poetry, as well as political writings. She is credited in the Town History as the donor of the large school bell to Appleton Academy in 1831 (now in the Historical Society), and of this house to the Congregational Church in her will. The property served as a parsonage until well into the 20th century, when it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 107

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

was purchased by Mrs. Lena Walker Taylor, widow of Philip Taylor and daughter-in-law of Myron Taylor, whose summer house is next door (#78). Lena Taylor's family, the Walkers, ran the wood-turning mill on Ashby Road, which ceased operation only a few years ago.

#78 Myron Taylor House, 1905 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This eclectic early 20th century 2 1/2 story residence with its attenuated saltbox massing was built on the site of an earlier residence. It sits on a high foundation of fieldstones on the west side of Main Street. The front entrance is placed to the right of center and features a gabled hood supported by brackets. An open porch extends across the facade, with a simple balustrade railing and latticework apron below. A triple window is located to the left of the entry; it has 6/6 sash in the center section, flanked by 4/4 sash on each side; all within narrow molded trim and surmounted by a molded cornice. To the right of the entry is a diamond-pane window, similar to that on the single window in each gable. Other window sash is mostly 6/6 with narrow molded trim. A single chimney rises from the center of the asphalt shingled roof. Synthetic siding has replaced the cedar clapboards. A small shed-roofed ell extends off the southwest corner with a simple latticework entry porch sheltering the south entry.

The original house on the site, the Old Obear House, was built c. 1749 by Daniel Foster, the son of New Ipswich's first permanent settler, Abijah Foster, and was bought by Josiah Obear in 1797, in whose family it remained until its demolition in 1888. In 1902 the land was purchased by Myron Taylor (1846-1929), son of Charles Taylor, who lived in the Jefts-Taylor House (#75) a short distance to the west on Main Street. Taylor was the real estate agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad and served as Treasurer of Appleton Academy. The house was erected in 1905, to plans prepared by Gay & Proctor, Boston architects. It was used as the summer house by three generations of the Taylor family until the 1980's.

#78A Garage, c.1905 - Contributing Building

To the southwest of the house, next to the Cemetery wall, stands a gable roofed garage, with unpainted wood shingle siding and an asphalt roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 108NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

It has one set of double shed doors in the main gable end, facing Main Street, and another set in a lean-to ell which butts against it to the south. There are two windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim on the north side.

#79 Haven-Gould House, c.1790-1800 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This is an essentially unaltered narrow, 2 story, 5 bay brick-ended Federal house with interior end chimneys punctuating its hip roof. It sits close to the ground on a granite block foundation facing west, near the street. Its center entrance is original with tapered Tuscan pilasters, 4-panel door with 5-light transom, and entablature with a flat frieze and projecting cornice molding above. The windows, which are original, have 12/12 sash on the first story and 8/12 sash on the second story, with simple molded surrounds. The brick ends of the house are two bays deep and have two 12/12 and two 8/12 windows the same as the facade, without blinds.

A 1 1/2 story woodframe gable roof wing extends to the rear (east). It is believed to be the original house on this site and to predate the main house by some 20 years. It stands on a granite rubble foundation. A center chimney and a center doorway with a 4-panel door with a 5-light transom above and windows with 6/9 sash are early features. A tiny dormer is cut into the south roof. On the north is a shed-roofed ell. A short gable-roofed 1 story ell extends from the northwest rear of the main house just to its west.

A short 1 story recessed wing extends from the rear of the wing. It is clad with wood shingle siding, and has a 6/6 window on the south elevation. It leads to a 1 1/2 story barn which is placed gable end to the street off the southeast corner of the wing. It contains an old sliding door in a shed roof extension on the south side. To its left is a 6/6 window, with a vertical board door to the left. Roofing throughout is asphalt shingle.

The house has handsome period interior details; paneling, fireplace surrounds, and mantels, wainscoting and chair rails, and hardware. The majority of the exterior clapboards are original.

The main house is unchanged from its presumably original appearance as shown in a photograph c. 1880, where the ell has a very tall capped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 109NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

chimney, with clapboards on the first section, which was the original structure, and barn board on the rear of the ell. The same window arrangement and doorway with transom are present.

Built by carpenter Martin Haven, this house was for many years the residence of a succession of carpenters who worked in the shop diagonally across the street, now known as the Julia Chickering House (#76). Haven was followed by Peter Cloyes and then John Gould, Sr. and John Gould, Jr. (1793-1840), who was a respected cabinetmaker who employed the young Jonas Chickering in his cabinetmaking business before Chickering left for Boston and his subsequent career as founder of the Chickering Piano Company. By 1850 the house was owned by Seth Newhall, who remained here for about 20 years.

The house was later purchased by George N. Lowe, who married Julia Ann Chickering, a niece of Jonas Chickering. Lowe came to New Ipswich in 1849 and became a cigar maker. His daughter, Caroline Lowe, a teacher in the Newton, Massachusetts schools, used the house as a summer residence until her death in 1961. She was responsible for bringing many of her Newton colleagues to New Ipswich as summer residents.

#80 District 13 School House, c.1842 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 1 story woodframe gable-ended structure was built in about 1842 as the District 13 School House, one of several in the Center Village. It faces west onto Main Street, on a granite block foundation. It originally had a front vestibule with two entrances, which has been replaced by an early 20th century wooden double sliding door. The building retains some Greek Revival features in the corner posts with molded caps and the flat frieze above them extending around the building. Five windows spaced along the sides of the building have 6/6 sash with flat trim. The roof is of asphalt shingle.

In 1842 District 1, which included the entire Center Village and was located in #60 on Main Street, was subdivided into three Districts. This building was built to serve the portion of the town around the Congregational Church (#86) and along Main Street to the foot of Meetinghouse Hill. This caused some controversy, as this new District 13 siphoned off the most affluent part of town from District 1. The building continued to be used as a school until 1896, when the Town voted to convert it to a storage facility for road machinery and tools.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 110

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

This was during the period when the population declined and the number of school houses went down from 13 to 4 in 1913, and the number of students from 400 to 130.

#81 Benjamin Davis House, c.1870 (Main Street) -
Contributing Building

This virtually unchanged woodframe 1 1/2 story house with Italiante features, unusual for this part of the District, is placed on a granite block foundation, with its gable end facing west onto Main Street. Its sidehall front door, located to the left is sheltered by a hood supported on drop-pendant brackets. The windows have 2/2 sash, which is probably original, wide trim, molded caps, and blinds. The corner posts are molded, with molded caps and a flat frieze below the overhanging eaves and eave returns. A narrow chimney rises from the center of the roof on the ridge.

A 1 story ell with 2 windows with 2/2 sash, molded caps, and blinds and a doorway on the right connects to a barn to the south. A recent cinder block chimney rises from the rear slope of the ell. The barn is of similar size and style to the house, with a similar size window with replacement 1/1 sash, flat trim and blinds in the gable, and similar molded eaves and eave returns and molded corner posts. A double sliding door of diagonal boards is found in the center of the barn facade. It is surrounded by wide flat trim. Two windows with 6/6 sash and molded caps and blinds are found on the south side of the barn. The rear one was moved by the present owners from its original position to the left of the barn door. The barn has a weathervane towards the front of the roof.

A shed-roof screened porch extends across the rear of the house, built by the present owners circa 1975.

This building was built by James Benjamin Davis (b. 1832) after his father's death in 1869, according to the Town History. He remained here until 1913 when he moved to California to join his daughter. The house was subsequently owned by Walter and Clarinda Hardy until 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 111NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#82 Central Cemetery, 1809 (Main Street) - Contributing Site

The Central Cemetery was laid out on the west side of Main Street in 1809, to replace the Old Burying Ground (#48). It occupied a lot on Main Street, near the new Academy, Town Hall, and Church. The first portion of the Cemetery was close to the road; there have been three subsequent additions of land since 1809, so that now the Cemetery is a large rectangle of about 14 acres, running west. Along the street is a simple white-painted wood fence in front of granite posts, with granite posts supporting white-painted wooden gates. In front of the fence are four granite hitching posts with rings; presumably there were more originally. Over a hill is a spring-fed pond; beyond that rises a second hill. Old stone walls are on the south and north, with an access road running the length of the north side of the property. The earliest burials are near the street; they are marked by arched slate tablets, mostly with carved urns and weeping willow motifs. A variety of monuments is found; columns, obelisks, and modern polished monuments, as the Cemetery is in use still. Several family plots have elaborate wrought-iron enclosures. At the center of the west hill is a monument composed of a colonnade of granite columns, with granite paving slabs.

This cemetery received its first burial in 1809; Elizabeth Appleton, who died on October 28 of that year. By June 1989, there were 772 lots, most with multiple burials and some unmarked.

There originally was no fence along the street, and a sand bank ran along the road. In 1849 work was done to beautify the area, but by 1889, it had become unsightly again, and extensive improvements were made. The high bank was turfed and tree trimming and shrub removal were undertaken, and the monuments were cleaned and reset, and the pond was created. Much of this work was funded by out-of-town people whose ancestors were buried here.

In 1906-07 Professor Charles H. Chandler, author of the 1914 History of New Ipswich, copied all the inscriptions on the grave markers in all three town cemeteries, noting their location. The book is now in the Historical Society. In 1989, the Town Historian, Hazel Balch Moore, with the assistance of Gladys Davidson, undertook the vast task of updating the records of burials, and created maps of all three cemeteries. This has been completed and copies are in the Town Office and the Historical Society. Mrs. Moore is also the donor of the Balch Memorial Park, which she gave in 1966 as an addition to the rear section of the existing cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 112

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#82A Town Tomb, mid 19th century (Main Street) - Contributing Building

Behind the fence, built into the low hill at the front of the Cemetery, is the Town Tomb. It is placed in the center of the frontage along Main Street and is faced with cut granite blocks with an iron door in its center.

#83 Shedd-Preston House/Friendship Manor, c.1835 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 5 bay woodframe Greek Revival house is the largest of the wide-gabled houses of this type found in the District. It stands on a granite block foundation, facing east, gable-end to Main Street, between the Central Cemetery (#82) and the Old Town Hall (#84). The main house retains its period central doorway with its fluted and blocked surround, partial sidelights and recessed molded panels beneath with tiny blocks at the corners of the molding, and the entablature with its flat frieze and molded cornice. The door is a replacement 7 panel door with glazing in its center. The windows, which had 6/6 sash and blinds in a photograph taken circa 1885, now have replacement 1/1 sash, flanked by modern stationary blinds. A painting executed in the late 1830's shows the house without a 1 story bay window, which had been installed by the time of the 1885 photograph. It sits on a granite block foundation in the two bays to the left of the front doorway and has a flat roof. The bay window still has its large paned twin windows with 6/6 sash in front, and single large windows with 8/8 sash on either side. The pedimented front gable still has one larger central window with a smaller window on each side, now with 1/1 sash and stationary blinds. Single chimneys rising from the north and south of the asphalt shingled roof appear to be original. A small shed-roof porch extends from the southwest rear corner of the main house, on rubble and concrete.

The painting and photograph show the original 1 story ell which extended to the north on a granite block foundation, which may have been damaged in a fire in 1895. There is now a 2-story ell, erected soon after, with a replacement 5 panel door with glazing in the same position next to the main house; three windows with 1/1 sash and stationary blinds are found on the first and second floors. An old chimney was lengthened when the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 113NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

second story was added, placed toward the north of the ell. At the end of the ell was a barn which probably burned in the fire of 1895; it was replaced with a 2 story wing placed gable-end to the street; with similar windows and blinds, and an oculus in the gable. Attached to it on the north is a short 1 story shed-roofed ell with another attached shed-roofed garage with two double shed doors on a lower level to the north.

Extending off the northwest rear corner is a 2 story gabled wing with an entry porch on its north, on a concrete foundation, probably added in the 1950's, containing the kitchen.

In the rear juncture of this wing and the former ell is a wide-gabled 1 story square ell, probably older than the kitchen wing. It sits on a granite block foundation, with an opening leading to the cellar, possibly remaining from the old barn. It has closely spaced windows with 1/1 sash around both sides. In the center rear of the original ell is a small gabled portico, sheltering an entry, on granite rubble.

This house was built, probably about 1835, by Charles Shedd, who was Preceptor of New Ipswich Academy from 1835 until 1841. The Academy was then housed next door to the south at #84. Under his leadership the Academy's first dormitory, Students Hall, now disappeared, was built just north of this house. The next owner was Charles Keyes Bullard (1801-1860), who owned it by 1850. It then passed to his sister, Clarissa Granger (1802-1879), and then to her daughter, Martha, and her husband, William A. Preston (1834-1902). Preston was also Perceptor of the Academy, from 1874 until his death, for 28 years. In 1853 the Academy had moved to its new location (#31) on Appleton Common and been renamed Appleton Academy to honor the generous contributions of Samuel Appleton. William's son, John (1860-1930) inherited the house and lived in it until his death. During the 1940's the house became a home for wayward boys, known as "Hillsboro Haven". It then became a nursing home for a short time before being converted in the 1950's into a retirement home known as "Friendship Manor".

#84 Old Town Hall, 1817/1869 (Main Street) - Contributing Building
(Listed to National Register in 1984)

The Old Town Hall in New Ipswich is a tall, clapboarded, one-and-a-half story rectangular building on a foundation of split granite blocks. The hall measures 36 by 61 feet. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 114

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

shingles, and the eastern gable end faces Main Street to provide the facade. This elevation has a central six-panel door flanked by pilasters decorated with recessed central panels and capped by a horizontal entablature. The doorway is flanked by two tall windows with flat casings and horizontal cornices; these windows have twelve-over-twelve sashes which light an interior staircase that ascends to a gallery at the second floor level. The corners of the facade are marked by wide pilasters which have recessed central panels and Doric capitals. These pilasters support a full entablature which extends along the facade and, in combination with the raking cornice, creates a triangular tympanum. Like the rest of the facade, this tympanum is clapboarded, and in its center is an arched twenty-four-light window sash which is set within a rectangular enframingent with a horizontal cornice at its top and which provides the only light for the attic of the building.

Each side elevation of the building has three tall windows which illuminate the auditorium within. Each window holds twelve-over-twelve sashes set in an enframingent of flat casings with a horizontal cornice as a cap. The side elevations have flat corner pilasters supporting the full entablature, which returns from the facade along the sides of the building.

A single-flue chimney pierces the south slope of the roof near the front of the building. In a similar location on the north slope of the roof is a scuttle which provides access to the roof.

The frame of the building is a heavy braced frame; the rafters are spruce logs sawn on their upper sides to provide a flat surface.

The front doorway leads to a small vestibule on each side of which are doors leading to closets (one of them formerly a privy). A pair of six-panel doors lead from the vestibule to the main hall. To the right of the front entrance is a curved stairway with bevelled wainscoting; this leads to a 2 1/2 foot by 15 1/2 foot balcony at the front (east) of the auditorium. A landing on the stairway exhibits the original wainscoting and flooring.

The auditorium has wainscoting which rises to a height of 3 1/2 feet. The walls and ceiling are plastered over wooden lath, and there is a cove at their intersection. A small framed area on one wall exposes a section of original stenciling.

The structure was built in 1817 as a combination town hall and private academy with funds provided by the town government and by the trustees of New Ipswich Academy. The building was constructed under the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 115

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

direction of Deacon Nathaniel Gould, Preceptor of the Academy, using materials salvaged from a disused meeting house of 1770. The arched gable window is reputed to have been taken from the meeting house, as are twisted balusters on the gallery stairway.

As completed in 1817 the building had a full second floor which provided the academy with a lecture room, a small library, and a laboratory. The building then measured 36 by 45 feet, had a central two-leaf door and two windows on the first floor of the facade, and three windows above. The facade was capped by a closed pediment and had a two-stage tower with a domed octagonal belfry. Along the sides of the building were four windows on each floor. In its general appearance and character, the building reflected the style of a number of other Federal-period academy buildings in New Hampshire.

The changes which brought the building to its present size and gave it a distinctly Greek Revival character occurred in 1869. By that time, the building was used solely as a hall for town meetings, the academy having moved to a brick building provided by philanthropist Samuel Appleton and others in 1854. The remodellings of 1869 saw the removal of the cupola, the removal of the second floor to provide a high auditorium, and the construction of a sixteen-foot extension at the rear. The building has been little changed since 1869, and is now used infrequently.

#85 Stedman Houghton House/Congregational Church Parsonage, c.1839 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 5 bay 1 1/2 story Greek Revival woodframe house sits on a granite block foundation, with shade trees in front, with its wide gabled end facing west onto Main Street. It is located to the north of the Congregational Church, whose Parsonage it now is.

A granite walk leads to the center doorway with its molded surround with flat corner blocks and 3-light partial sidelights with recessed flat panels beneath. The gable pediment has simple molding. The 4 windows flanking the doorway and the 3 in the pediment have 6/6 sash and blinds, with flat trim. Three similar windows are found on the north side of the main house, and two on the south. The rear gable end has two 8/12 windows above and one below, with blinds. The rear of the house has an old brick foundation. A restored chimney rises from the center of the south roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 116NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

A seemingly original 1 story ell extends to the rear (east) on a granite block foundation. It has a more recent small, square, shed-roofed porch where it joins the house, supported by square posts, and leads to a 4-panel door, which has a window to its left, and another under the porch roof on the gable end of the house. The ell has a recent long multi-grid window cut into the south elevation, with blinds. The north elevation has two 8/8 windows, with blinds.

A period woodframe barn with a fine interior stands on a replacement cement block foundation off the southeast corner of the ell, with its gable end facing the street. It has simple eave moldings and eave returns, and one old 6/6 window in the west roof peak and another with 2/2 replacement sash on the east. The barn has a single square opening on the south side with a modern overhead paneled garage door and flat trim. Over the door is a long 14-light transom with old glass. A single doorway of vertical boards is to the right of the garage door.

The house is said to be of plank construction. The roofing throughout is asphalt shingle.

This house was built by Stedman Houghton, shortly after his house and tannery just north of this site burned in 1838. Houghton's wife, Anna Cragin, was a daughter of Silas Cragin, a saddler who was living in the Abel Shattuck House (#90) near here on Willard Road at this time. Houghton probably lived here until his death in 1888. At the turn of the century, the house belonged to James Roger, a Scot, who was an active member and deacon of the Congregational Church; it then passed to his son David (d. 1950). It was purchased by the Church for a Parsonage in 1956, as they had sold the former Parsonage, the Dolly Everett House (#77), to a private owner some decades earlier.

#86 Congregational Church, c.1903 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This turn of the century shingle style church anchors the juncture of Main Street, Willard and Preston Hill Roads. In the summer its west-facing facade is heavily shaded by mature maple trees. It sits on a foundation of long granite blocks, and has a steeply pitched gable roof sheathed in asphalt.

A large square tower, surmounted by a copper weathervane, rises from the southwest corner of the building. Its lowest story has triple windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 117NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

with leaded colored glass, set in a simple rectangular molding on the front (west), and double similar windows on the south. Above the first story is a narrow shingled belt molding course which is flared; there is a second similar one a few feet above it. The second story has a single multi-light narrow window with a quatrefoil at the top, on the front and south sides, surmounted by an eyebrow hood. The third story has a narrow double louvered window in the front and rear, with a single one on the north and south; each surmounted by a hood mold. A belt course of molded modillion blocks runs around the tower under the belfry; above it on each tower face is a louvered tripartite trefoil window, set beneath a heavily arched pointed molding. The center section of the steep hip roof extends over the windows, and molded eave brackets are found beneath the eaves. A photograph taken shortly after the construction of the church shows that the belfry, with its manually rung bell, was originally open with the windows unglazed.

The front (west) elevation has an extended 1 story porch with three Gothic arcades, and entrances with double paneled doors with lancet arches in their tops, at either side. There are two pairs of stained glass windows set in rectangular moldings. A dentil course runs across the top of the porch under the shed roof. The main gable contains four recessed lancet windows with stained glass. The peak of the gable projects forward, supported by a course of molded modillion blocks. The eaves of the gable peak are ornamented with dentils.

To the left of the porch is a small gabled 1 story pavilion with a pair of windows with leaded colored glass, set in rectangular moldings. A course of dentils decorates the pediment and eaves, with their wide bargeboard.

The nave of the church has three pairs of stained glass windows with stained glass transoms on the south, and two on the north, all set in simple molded surrounds.

The steep gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has flared eaves. The shingled wall surface also flares outward just above the foundation.

At the southeast corner of the building is a 1 1/2 story wing on a rusticated concrete foundation, with a steep gabled roof with flared eaves, and eave returns. The wing has a pair of leaded colored glass windows on the west elevation, and similar triple windows on the first story of the gable end; under the roof peak is a pair of diamond panel windows with clear glazing, in simple molded surrounds. A c. 1960 portico replaces the original small steeply gabled open porch supported by heavy brackets. The new portico extends from the left side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 118

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

gable end, on a concrete foundation. It has a paneled door and one old leaded window with colored glass.

The gable roof of the south wing extends across the rear of the building to join a 2 1/2 story wing added c. 1960 to the north. Paired leaded windows with colored glass are spaced evenly across the original section of the rear; small windows with 6/2 sash are beneath them, the gable of the nave rises above it with a round window with tracery. The new section has 12/12 windows on the second floor and 8/8 on the basement level. The 1960 wing gives access to the basement level. The rear of the building and the newer north wing sit on a granite and concrete foundation. The north entrance is in a simple gabled portico with partial sidelights and a paneled door with 9-lights. A chimney rises from the roof where the old and new sections join. A diamond pane window is found in the gable, repeating the detail on the south gable. Windows with 12/12 sash on the second story and 8/8 sash on the basement level are found on the north elevation. The west elevation of the c. 1960 wing has a large multi-grid picture window, overlooking Main Street.

This building replaces the meetinghouse of 1813, the fourth in Town, which stood here until a fire caused by lightning destroyed it on July 15, 1902. Its handsome white spire contained a bell from the foundry of Paul Revere, which had been purchased by private subscription in 1815. It melted in the fire, and a small piece of the metal is housed at the Historical Society. The interior of the 1813 church was the second one in the region, built on the plan of the Park Street Church in Boston, with slip pews in place of the old-style box pews. In 1832, the Town voted to sell the building to the Congregational Church. In 1851 the interior was remodeled, with the removal of the galleries. The Church also received the gift of the Dolly Everett House (#77) as a bequest from the estate of Mrs. Everett, who died in 1859.

Immediately after the fire, Mrs. George Robert Barrett offered \$5,000 toward the building of a new church, and William A. Preston, who lived across the street in #83, pledged the funds for a new foundation. Later on Mrs. Barrett also gave a new bell and the pulpit furniture. The new Church was speedily built, and was dedicated on August 22, 1903.

The double row of horse sheds which stood between the Church and the Stedman Houghton House (#85), and another row which stood behind the Church apparently were not burned in the fire, but have since been lost.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 119NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH#87 Matthias Wilson House 1833 (Preston Hill Road) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story, 5 bay red brick Federal residence stands back from the intersection of Preston Hill Road and Willard Road, surrounded by mature shade trees. Its north-facing facade overlooks the south side of the Congregational Church (#86) across the road. Preston Hill Road is now little used; this is the only house on it. Another disused road, Whirlpool Road, passes along the east side of the house; it is used as a driveway for this house. This house has been known as "Granite Post Farm" because of the unusual large granite post with two granite weights connected by a metal bar, which is found at the entrance to the driveway.

The house sits on a foundation of cut granite blocks, and has a reddish asphalt shingle roof. A stone walk leads to the central entrance with its molded arched surround and 6-panel door flanked by partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath. There is a louvered fan light above the doorway under the arch. At the turn of the century the bricks radiating around the arch were painted, as were the bricks at the corners of the facade in order to resemble quoins. Traces of the paint are still visible. The partial sidelights were covered with louvers, and an open porch with a balustrade with turned finials on square posts extended across the length of the facade.

Windows have 6/6 sash with simple molded surrounds, and blinds. Above, a simple eave molding runs across the facade, with simple eave returns. There are two end chimneys to the west, one to the east, and one off-center in the rear.

A 1 story ell extending from the rear of the house appears to have been built in two sections. The earlier section next to the house has a cut granite foundation; the other section sits on granite rubble. The earlier section was probably a kitchen, as it has an early copper set kettle. There is a small gabled 1 story enclosed portico on the east side, placed where the ell joins the house; it has a 6/6 window on each side, and a glass-paneled exterior door which leads to an interior 6-panel door. It shows in a late 19th century photograph, taken before the painted "quoining" was done. On the east side at the rear of the ell is an entry, with another in the center of the west elevation. Window sash is 6/6, with flat trim.

Behind the ell, and attached to it, is a large mid-19th century gable roof barn, facing east-west. It has received a replacement concrete

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 120

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

foundation, and the exterior is now sheathed in board and batten, but the interior is intact. There are sliding barn doors of vertical boards at each gable end; on the east a more recent single door with glass panels is cut into the sliding door, which is now a garage entrance.

On the south side of the barn, attached on a lower level, is a shed-roofed kennel with runs, which extends along the south elevation of the barn.

This house was built by Matthias S. Wilson (1806-1880) in 1833, the year of his marriage. He lived here until 1850, when he returned to his father's farm outside the District, later purchasing the home of Judge Timothy Farrar, which stood on the site of the Charles S. Brown House (#32) on the Old Country Road. Wilson served as selectman for several years, and was a Trustee of Appleton Academy.

The next owner was J. B. Reed, and after him, Charles L. Robbins (1837-1901). By 1908, Frederic A. Cushing (b. 1868), a farmer, was living here.

Locally, this property is often known as Safford Farm, after Benjamin Safford (1718-1810) who was the original settler of this property, and whose house has long since disappeared.

#88 Norris Barn, c.1900/c.1980 (Willard Road) - Non-Contributing Building

This 1 1/2 story woodframe structure was built on this site as a simple gable-ended barn of the Albert P. Norris House (#89), and was converted into a residence circa 1980. It sits close to the ground, facing west onto Willard Road. The changes created an entrance door with 4 panels and a 4-light transom in the upper section on the right side of the gable end, with a window with 6/6 sash on the left. A single 6/6 window is centered in the gable end. Long dormers with 4 evenly spaced windows with 3/3 sash are cut into both north and south roofs. Siding is clapboard, with a wood shingled gable.

A shed-roof 1 story ell extends one bay wide to the south, with a single 6/6 window on the west, and a pair of sliding glass doors and another 6/6 window on the south elevation. A screened porch extends to the rear, with a simple balustrade above.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 121

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Attached to the house is a 1 story gabled ell on the north, containing an overhead garage door with paneling below and glass panes above, and a doorway in the gable end. Roofing throughout is asphalt shingle.

The Albert P. Norris House (#89) stood just to the south, adjacent to this barn until it was moved to the far end of a field c. 1924.

#89 Albert P. Norris House, c.1900 (Willard Road) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story woodframe twin chimney 3-bay Colonial Revival house sits on a concrete foundation, at the southeast corner of the District. Its present appearance dates from the summer home period, about 1920. Its west-facing central doorway has a shed-roofed latticed enclosure with seats along the sides and a 4-panel door with a glass panel in the upper section. It is flanked by a window with 2/2 sash with blinds on either side, with three slightly smaller similar windows evenly spaced in the second story.

The south side of the house has a full-length flat-roofed porch supported by square posts, with 2 glazed entrance doors, flanked by a single window with 2/2 sash and blinds on the second story. On the north side of the house is another porch of similar size, enclosed by screens, with square latticework across the front section of the first story; the second story is a sleeping porch with large screened windows. A third open porch extends across the northwest portion of the rear of the house.

The origins of this house are obscure. It first appears on the 1908 Town map with the owner's name as Ames. It is spoken of by Katherine Preston in the Historical Society Bulletin No. 1 as Mrs. Amee's house. In 1920, the house was purchased by Albert P. Norris as a summer residence. At that time it stood some distance to the north, adjacent to the Norris Barn (#88), and was moved to its present site c. 1924. It is said that Dr. Norris wished to take advantage of the beautiful view which the new site afforded. The house was expanded at that time by the addition of the porches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 122

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#89A Barn, c.1925 (Willard Road) - Non-Contributing Building

A small gable roof barn with two square bays with sliding doors and unpainted wood shingle gable end stands along the road, facing south to the north of the house. The remainder of the siding is roll roofing paper, as is the roof. The barn was built after the house was moved to this new location.

#90 Abel Shattuck House, c.1811 (Willard Road) - Contributing Building

This elegant white-painted brick Federal house is situated on the west side of Willard Road. A brick walk leads to the 5-bay, 2 1/2 story centerhall house, which has a period frame 1 1/2 story south wing. There are four interior end chimneys rising from the fiberglass shingle roof. The house rests on a granite block foundation; the front cellar windows have splayed granite lintels with inverted curves at the ends, just above the foundation stone. The front entry has a carved top step with curved extremities.

The main (eastern) central entrance has a 6-panel door, partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath, and a semi-elliptical fanlight with wooden tracery. Slender paneled pilasters support the arched section of the surround. Another similar entrance on the west side of the large center hall has a 6-panel door with similar fanlight, but flat trim with molded arch and surrounds. This entrance has a pedimented, columned portico, probably added in the Colonial Revival period. Window sash is 6/6 with blinds on the facade only.

There is a small centered dormer on the west side of the house on the third floor; it has 8/8 sash in the single window and molded surround.

The side elevations have a brick course that follows the eave line, suggesting pedimented gable ends. Window sash is 6/6 in the front 2 bays and 12/12 in the rear 2 bays.

The 1 1/2 story woodframe wing with an attached barn at the end has an entrance at the north end. The 6-panel door is surmounted by a 4-light transom and enclosed in a classical architrave with tapered flat pilasters. A set of double hinged doors is located in the center of the front wall; a second wide opening, with a sliding door, is found in the barn toward the south end with a multi-light transom overhead. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 123NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

south and west sides of the wing are clad in unpainted wooden shingles. The wing appears contemporary with the main house. Small 6-pane windows are above in the second story.

Mature planting around the house and extensive garden areas in the rear probably date from the house's early 20th century summer home period.

This house was apparently built for Abel Shattuck circa 1811. Shattuck, a shoemaker, lived here until 1826. It was then occupied for a short time by Willard Jefts, a carpenter, prior to his building his house on Main Street (#75) closer to the Village Center. From 1836-1854 Silas Cragin lived here; he was a saddler whose shop was near the Barrett store. In 1875 the house was purchased by Joseph E. F. Marsh (1816-1904), a farmer who remained here until his death. For the next 32 years, it belonged to Harriet Spofford, a music teacher from the Boston area who used it as a summer residence.

#90A Barn, c.1910 (Willard Road) - Contributing Building

Situated to the east of the house, on the far side of a lane, is a small barn with a low gable roof, sitting on a fieldstone foundation. A double door of vertical boards is on the right side of the long side, which faces Willard Road. The barn is sheathed in vertical boards, which show vestiges of whitewash. On the south side are two 6-light windows; in the rear is another double-door, with a small shed-roofed ell placed towards the south. The roofing is asphalt shingle throughout.

#91 Farwell-Fox House, c.1810 (Willard Road) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story, 5 bay woodframe center chimney residence stands on the southwest corner of Willard Road and Main Street, where Main Street makes a sharp turn to the southwest. The house sits on a granite block foundation, facing east towards the Congregational Church, diagonally across the intersection. Granite steps lead to the entry, located in a 2-story gabled-roof projecting pavilion which features a flushboard pediment and a single 12/12 window with blinds above the entry, which has a 4-panel door with partial sidelights flanking it. The corner boards are flat and have simple cornice returns above. The replacement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 124

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

window sash is all 12/12 with simple molded surrounds and blinds. The single attic windows have 6/9 sash with blinds.

In the center of the south elevation is a more recent 1 story, gable roof enclosed portico on a concrete foundation, with a glazed outer door.

Extending behind the main house is an attached 1 story gable roof ell, with a covered terrace on its south side, which was added to the house circa 1965. Its flooring is flagstone, and the asphalt roof has flat ornamented metal supports. Entry doors at either end lead into the ell, and a large multi-grid window is in the center. On the opposite side of the ell (north) are found 2 6/6 windows with blinds and a small squat chimney.

Attached to the ell to the west is a 1 1/2 story barn, with its gable ends facing north-south. An old sliding barn door with a double row transom of 6 lights over 6 lights is partially obscured by the terrace roof. The west side of the barn now has 2 arched garage openings with a single 12/12 window with blinds to their left. Portions of an old granite rubble foundation can be seen along the sides. Two 12/12 windows below and one above are on the north side, with blinds. A small squat chimney rises from the north side of the roof ridge.

A turn of the century photograph in the Historical Society shows the house with a 1-story covered porch with a solid shingled balustrade across the front, with its roof supported by square columns; the window sash is 2/2.

The earliest known occupant of this house was Dr. Moors Farwell, who began his medical practice in New Ipswich in 1813. The Kidder and Gould History reports that "he had not obtained a regular medical education and did not gain the confidence of the people". He lived for short periods in two other houses in this neighborhood, the Farwell-Spaulling House (#92), and the Stearns-Cummings House (#94), before removing to Illinois circa 1838.

In 1867 the house was purchased by George Fox (1816-1895), who moved here from his family's farm just south of Davis Village, living here until his death. His brother, Ephraim, who had farmed with him, had earlier moved to the Hurd-Newell House (#57) at the far end of Main Street.

To the southeast of the house stands a garden shed, which rests on unmortared bricks at the corners. It measures eight feet by eight feet,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 125

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

and is sheathed with exterior plywood. It has an asphalt shingled flat roof, a plywood door on its north side, and single pane windows on both east and west sides.

#91A Well House, c.1900 - Contributing Building

In the garden, situated to the south of the house, is a small low well house about 4 feet high on a granite foundation, with wood shingle siding and a gable roof clad with wood shingles.

#92 Farwell Spaulding House, c.1814 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This 2 1/2 story woodframe 5 bay center hall residence faces southeast, and is the first house on the north side of Main Street after it makes a sharp turn to the southwest on its way to Smith Village. The house sits on a granite block foundation, and a granite walk leads to its handsome Federal doorway, with its tapered Tuscan pilasters and entablature with its alternating reeded and blocked decoration and projecting molded cornice. The 6-panel door is surmounted by a leaded transom with patterning of three engaged circles and crosses. The window sash is replacement 12/12 on the lower story and 8/12 on the upper story, with molded surrounds and blinds. There is a replacement window with 6/9 sash in each gable. Sheathing is clapboard, much of it original. Corner boards are flat, and the roof is asphalt shingles. A single restored brick chimney rises from the west side of the roof.

The northeast elevation has a replacement door with multilights and molded surround, and similar 12/12 and 8/12 sash.

On the northwest elevation is an enclosed hip-roofed 1 story porch, dating from the 1950's, sitting on a concrete foundation, with large screened openings and a doorway.

A 2 story wing extends at an angle from the far northwest corner of the house, towards the west. It does not appear in a photograph of a painting in the Historical Society, dating from the late 1830's, and presumably dates from shortly after that in the mid-19th century. It sits on an old brick foundation in both front and rear, and the cellar

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 126NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

of the house extends underneath. The doorway located in the center of the wing has a hip-roofed portico supported by square columns, with a replacement door. The windows have 12/12 and 8/12 replacement sash similar to that in the main house. A recent cinder block chimney rises from the rear exterior.

The barn which extends to the west of the wing replaces the one shown in the painting of the 1830's, and probably dates from the mid-19th century. It sits close to the ground, and now has a long paneled overhead garage door in its facade, with a recent tripartite oriel window supported by flat-sawn brackets to its right. Its roof is shed, with 2 windows with 6/6 sash in the west gable end. Underneath in the rear is a utility area with an old sliding door.

A 1 story horse barn was added to the west end of the barn circa 1970. It is of lean-to construction with a sliding door of vertical boards in its west side, with a small square door above. The window is new 6/6 sash with flat trim. A square opening with no door placed toward the rear is used as a utility shed.

This house was quite badly damaged in a fire on October 2, 1952. The principal damage was to the rear of the house and the part of the ell nearest to the house, but as a result of the smoke and water damage extensive restoration was necessary to both the interior and exterior. The charred roof rafters of the house were left in place. The remaining rear section of a hip-roofed porch supported by round columns which had been installed along the east side of the house and around the back at the turn of the century was removed. Photographs after the fire show the rear balustrade with its turned posts and the damaged siding of the house.

At the turn of the century, presumably at the same time as the porch, a gabled 1 story portico with a flushboard tympanum, now gone, supported by Ionic columns was installed at the front entrance. Before the fire, the house also had a longer roof overhang, and molded eave returns, which were not replaced. Old photographs show windows with 2/2 sash, replaced since the fire. The 1830's painting also shows twin chimneys; the right one is now gone.

To the northeast of the house, where there is now a large lawn, was a brick-ended Federal house known as the Mansfield House. It was torn down early in the century by the owner of this house, and is pictured in a photograph in the Historical Society.

The Kidder and Gould History indicates that this house was built by Dr.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 127NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Moors Farwell, who began his medical practice in New Ipswich in 1813. He also lived in the Stearns-Cummings House (#94) and the Abel Shattuck House (#90) during his stay here. The History reports that Dr. Farwell "had not obtained a regular medical education and did not gain the confidence of the people". He left for Illinois in 1838. The house then was purchased by Ebenezer Fletcher (1761-1831), who was known for his popular book detailing his Revolutionary War experiences, and who was one of the original members of the Baptist Church situated then just to the west of this house. Circa 1835 the house was purchased by Isaac Spaulding (1783-1876) who lived in it for fifty years.

For a short period in the late 19th century, the house was occupied by John Philander Perry (1819-1886) who was for 18 years pastor of the Swedenborgian Church in Yarmouthport, Maine. By 1908, Philip Gordon (1857-1947), a successful merchant, who had retired to New Ipswich, was living here.

#93 Baptist Parsonage, c.1770 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This well preserved 2 1/2 story woodframe house with its distinctive saltbox silhouette is one of the oldest in the District. It sits behind a reconstructed stone wall, close to the ground, on a foundation of granite blocks and rubble, with granite blocks at the corners. The house has a 2 bay facade which faces to the southeast, with a centrally located 1 story gabled enclosed entry bay on granite blocks. It features a 6-panel door with an exterior door of vertical boards with 4 light glazing, partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath, and a simple grooved and blocked surround. Windows have 9/6 sash; some are period, others have been replaced to match, and all have flat trim and sills. A small attic window with 9 lights can be found under both gables. The large square brick chimney which rises from behind the ridge has been restored, and recently capped. The roof with its slightly overhanging eaves is clad with asphalt shingles.

The northeast elevation has a 1 story gabled enclosed entry bay, now used as a screened porch, altered to its present appearance in the 1940's. It sits directly on the ground, with flushboard siding, arched screened openings and a newly wood-shingled roof. It has an exterior door of vertical boards with 4 light glazing like that on the front portico. The entrance to the house has a door with 4 panels and 2 lights above.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 128NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

A full shed-roofed dormer is located on the rear slope, and does not appear in a photograph taken by Charles Plumer in 1907; it probably dates from the 1930's. It has 3 windows with 6/6 sash and flat trim. The west corner of the house has an exterior brick chimney with a cap; it appears to be of more recent date, and postdates the 1907 photograph.

A gabled 1 story barn extends from the northeast corner of the house toward the northwest. It has been converted into living space, but the structure in place now appears to be the same one pictured in the 1907 photograph. It has the same wood shingle siding; a brick chimney with a cap which projects from the northeast roof has been added since 1907. The front section of the barn is on granite rubble; the rear section is on replacement concrete blocks. A small shed roof extends over the entrance on the northeast side with its door of vertical boards. On the southwest side of this barn wing is a screened porch on concrete posts, with a shallow shed roof, which was built about 1955. Window sash is 6/6, with flat trim and sills.

Behind the barn to the northwest is a restored shed roofed extension, which shows in the 1907 photograph, and served as a carriage house. It sits on a restored granite rubble foundation. There is a carriage door with old strap hinges in an arched opening, and another similar smaller opening which is a doorway, on its northeast side. Over the shed roof on the northwest is a long 8 light transom.

To the north of the house is a shed-roofed garden shed resting on concrete blocks at its corners, which was built in 1990. It has horizontal tongue and groove siding with a double door of vertical boards. Three sides have 6 light windows, and the roof is asphalt shingles.

To the northwest of the house is an older smaller garden shed, also on a concrete block foundation at its corners. It has board and batten siding and an asphalt shingled roof, with an overhanging east roof. A vertical board door is found on its east side, with a window with 6/6 sash. A 4 light window is found on the south side.

While the fabric of the house has undergone little change, the old photographs show that the northeast portico once was open with flushboard siding enclosing it on the lower level.

This house, which was also known as the "Ministerial House", was used as the Parsonage of the Baptist Church (#61), which was built in 1815 on the property just to the east of the house. It was moved in 1850 to its present location at the junction of Main Street and Academy Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 129

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

However, the house was probably built as a residence some 30-40 years earlier than the Church.

Around 1835, at the time of his second marriage, Joseph Cragin (1783-1863), a farmer, moved here and remained until his death. The house then passed into the ownership of Miss M.E. Perrin, listed as owner in 1892 and 1908. The next owners were the Thurston sisters, one of whom was a teacher from Newton, Massachusetts and a colleague of other teachers who had come to live on Main Street. The house later passed to Miss Cervi and Miss Gibbs, who taught at a private girls' school in the Boston area, and were also summer residents, and who owned it until the late 1960's.

#94 Stearns-Cummings House, c.1790 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This late 18th century woodframe cape is the first structure on the south side of Main Street after it makes its sharp turn to the southwest on its way to Smith Village. The main house sits on a granite block foundation, and is shaded by two large hemlocks. Photographs show that the center doorway originally had a paneled door with flat trim; the Greek Revival style surround with flat trim and molding and corner blocks with pateras and the partial sidelights with recessed panels beneath is a c. 1900 addition. The paneled door is now obscured by a later exterior door with 6-light glazing. The front windows have 8/12 sash, with flat trim and drip moldings, and blinds. A window with 6/6 sash and blinds is in the southwest gable end. The square center chimney has been restored.

A short recessed 1 story gabled ell, of early date, as it shows in a photograph from 1872, extends to the southwest, on a granite rubble foundation. It has a window on the front like those on the facade of the house, and an oriel window with multi-grid sash, supported by flat-sawn brackets, which was added on the southwest end in the 1950's. There is a small louvered opening with blinds in the gable.

A full shed-roof dormer extends across the rear of the house, probably added circa 1930. It has five evenly spaced windows with 6/6 sash and blinds. The first floor of the rear has a multi-grid picture window, circa 1950, and an entrance.

A 1 story rear wing extends from the southwest corner of the house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 130NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

toward the southeast; it was renovated and enlarged in the 1950's. The old section, nearest the house, is on granite rubble; the new rear section is on concrete. The wing has a gabled roof, and two windows with 10/10 sash, with an entrance towards the rear with a curved hood and latticework sides, circa 1950. An old brick chimney is found in the wing close to the main house. At the far end of the wing is a large screened opening, with flat trim; another similar opening on the east is closed by a panel of vertical boards. Two windows with 6/6 sash and another long window are found on the east elevation.

A shed-roofed screened porch extends across the northeast side of the house, probably added circa 1930; it contains an entrance and 2 windows with 8/12 sash.

#94A Garage, c.1900/1932 - Contributing Building

A lean-to garage stands to the southwest of the house on a concrete foundation. The building was moved to this location from the Brown-Eaton House (#23) in 1932, and despite renovations in the 1950's, when two overhead garage doors of vertical boards and diagonally cut upper corners with flat trim were installed in the old openings, facing the street; it maintains a period appearance. There are two windows with 8/12 sash and flat trim on its southwest side, with blinds, and an old vertical board door with old strap hinges on the northeast. The exterior is clad with wood shingles, and the building has an asphalt shingle roof.

The builder of this house is not known, but Dr. Moors Farwell, who also lived in the Abel Shattuck House (#90) and the Farwell-Spaulling House (#92), is the first known occupant, followed by Richard Wheeler (d. 1832), Levi Ward (d. 1836), and Job Davis (c. 1776-1850), who first married Mary Stearns, in 1805, and, after her death, her sister, Sarah. In 1858 Jesse Stearns (1784-1866), a brother of Mary and Sarah, and a teacher, surveyor and formerly a farmer near Gibson's Four Corners, was living here. Two of his sons became ministers, and three of his daughters married ministers. One of them, Abigail Stearns Cummings (1822-1895), a Mt. Holyoke graduate, and her husband, Rev. Seneca Cummings, became missionaries in China. They returned to America and, after her husband's death, Abigail remained here until her death. Their son, John W. Cummings, used the house as a summer residence in the early 20th century. In 1917, the house was purchased by Miss Mary Hopkins, a buyer for Jordan Marsh & Co. in Boston, who used it as a summer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 131NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

residence.

#95 Sawtell-Knowlton House, c.1835 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This little changed 1 1/2 story Greek Revival 5 bay house sits with its wide gable facing southeast toward Main Street, on a granite block foundation. The center entry with its reeded surround and partial sidelights is sheltered by a more recent gabled portico with molded eave returns and clapboarded tympanum, which is supported by square posts resting on a solid cut granite balustrade. The windows have 2/2 sash with simple molded surrounds, and blinds. A chimney rises from the center of the roof, which has simple molded eaves and eave returns, over flat corner posts, and is clad with asphalt shingles.

A recessed 1 story gabled ell with a tall central chimney connects to the southwest. In the front an arched opening, no longer used, has a doorway with vertical boards cut into its right side and a single window with 2/2 sash and blinds is found next to it on the right.

A small barn connects to the ell further to the southwest, with its gable end facing the street. It contains a sliding barn door of vertical boards, with flat trim, on its right side, and a doorway to the left. A semi-circular glazed window is found under the gable peak, with flat trim. A small square opening with a vertical board door is in the gable between the two doors.

This house at one time served as a Parsonage for the Baptist Church, which was situated just to the east of the house known as the Baptist Parsonage (#93), which is next door to this one on the east. The 1858 Map shows that John Sawtell, about whom nothing further is known, was living here then, and he was succeeded by Asaph Merriam, who had served as Baptist Minister 1830-36, and who served a second time for a short period just prior to 1850, when it is presumed that he lived here. By 1892, Sophronia Sawtell Knowlton, third wife of Joseph Knowlton (1795-1867) was living here. By 1908, the house was in the Brown family, and later in the Tenney family. It has been in the Livingston family since 1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 132

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

#96 Palmer-Howard House, 1896/1945 (Main Street) - Non-Contributing Building

This 2 story 3 bay residence with salt-box profile sits on a rise above Main Street, facing northwest, in a grove of large pine trees. It stands on a granite rubble foundation, and is sheathed in wood shingles. Its doorway, placed to the right of center, has flat trim with flat corner blocks, and a pediment with molded trim. To its left is a c. 1945 bay window with a large multi-grid picture window in its center section; to the right of the doorway is a window with 8/12 sash with a molded cap. Three similar windows are evenly spaced on the second floor. A c. 1945 exterior brick chimney is found on the northeast side; an original fieldstone chimney rises from the rear of the roof.

From the southwest side of the house extends a small 1 story ell with a shed roof, with another c. 1945 bay window with 6/6 sash. Behind it on this side is a covered porch with square posts, which shelters the paneled entrance door; another c. 1945 multi-grid picture window is found further to the rear.

An original 1 story ell with a shed roof and molded eave returns extends to the rear off the southwest corner, with a doorway and window in the rear elevation. Another doorway opens on the southeast rear of the main house. All roofing is asphalt shingle.

This was built as a summer cottage by Miss Harriet Palmer, who was a mechanical arts teacher from Cambridge, Massachusetts, who had previously spent her summers in New Ipswich at the Abel Shattuck House (#90) as a guest of the Spoffords. A pencil drawing in the Historical Society shows a steep-gabled cottage, with a gabled pavilion over an open porch in the front, and the existing ell to the rear. The owners have an engraved copper die with this view, as well as an embosser for stationery with "Nest in the Pines". The eaves were decorated with flat-sawn moldings, which may have contributed to another name given to the house, "Hansel and Gretel House". The present owners purchased the property from Miss Palmer's estate in 1945, and have maintained the interior intact; the only major change was the alteration of the steep gabled roof with the addition of a second story in the front, which raised the roof line to its present shape. The bay windows were added and the eave decorations were removed. The property was more extensive in Miss Palmer's time, and she created nature trails through the woods with plantings of wildflowers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 133

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

This section of Main Street was largely occupied by summer people at the turn of the century, but this is one of only three houses built strictly for summer use.

#96A Garage, c.1900 - Non-Contributing Building

A garage with wood shingle siding stands to the southwest of the house. It contains a double shed door and is roofed with asphalt shingles.

#97 Donald L. Dye House, 1981 (Main Street) - Non-Contributing Building

This 1 story wood-shingled residence is set on a wooded lot which was subdivided off of the Prichard-Bucknam House property next door (#98) to the southwest. It is a gable-ended structure, whose long side faces the road some distance away. An entry is found in the north-facing gabled enclosed portico toward the right side of the building; there are two additional entrances in the rear (south). At the east end is a recessed short wing with a gable end butted into it to the south. The west end has a wider recessed wing which extends from the west elevation. A single brick chimney is found in the center roof. Window sash is 4/4 throughout, with snap-in muntin grid, and stationary blinds. An enclosed porch with long windows extends across the center section of the house on the south. Roofing throughout is asphalt shingles.

From the front entrance portico a long shed roofed open area extends northwest to a garage, which has two bays with openings with diagonally cut upper corners and overhead doors, an entrance door on its south side facing the house, and a metal stovepipe chimney to the rear.

#98 Prichard-Bucknam House, c.1790 (Main Street) - Contributing Building

This woodframe 5 bay 1 1/2 story cape is the southwesternmost house in the District, sited on a rise on the south side of Main Street. The main house has a granite block foundation, except in the rear, where it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 134NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

is granite rubble. Its facade appears little changed from its late 18th century appearance. The center doorway features a 5-light transom with simple flat trim surround. The paneled door is now obscured by an exterior door of vertical boards. The window sash is 6/6 with flat trim and blinds; the southwest-facing windows have the later addition of plain drip moldings. A large square center chimney rises from the asphalt shingled roof.

A shed roofed dormer (added circa 1950) extends across the rear of the main house. It has 2 sets of paired windows on each side, with a single center window, all with 6/6 sash and flat trim. The rear elevation has a 6-panel door and 2 windows with 6/6 sash. A small square shed-roofed screened porch is found in the corner where a 1 1/2 story wing extends to the northeast off the southeast corner of the house.

This wing sits on a granite rubble foundation, and appears to date from an early period. An exterior narrow brick chimney has been added in the rear on its southwest side, with another one in the front where the wing joins the house. Two windows with 6/6 sash are also found on the front elevation. The steep gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

A shed roofed 1 story ell was added circa 1972, extending to the southeast from the rear of the wing. It stands on a concrete foundation. Multi-grid picture windows overlook the gardens to the southeast.

A longer, and probably later, section of the northeast wing is found on a lower level down the slope. It has a granite rubble foundation and a gabled roof less steep than the first section. A 4-panel door with two glazed panels in the upper section is located on the facade nearest the first wing. Two French windows with a French door to their left are located at the far end, presumably from the 1950's, covering an older carriage door. A window with 6/6 sash is in the northeast gable end. A shed-roofed woodshed on a concrete foundation with unpainted board and batten siding was added to the rear of the wing circa 1974.

#98A Garage, c.1960 (Main Street) - Non-Contributing Building

Further down the slope to the northeast stands a garage, with its two rectangular bays with paneled and glazed overhead doors facing the street. It sits on a concrete foundation, and has an asphalt shingle

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 135

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

gabled roof and 3 windows with 6/6 sash on its northeast side. A small shed-roofed ell extends from the rear, with a door on the northeast side.

According to the Town History this house was built by Benjamin Prichard (b. 1769) presumably after his marriage in 1789. He was a carpenter, who also built and used the first saw and grist mills and had a small cotton factory at Gibson Village outside the District. During the second half of the 19th century, and until 1918, this was the Bucknam Farm, owned by William Bucknam (1806-1871) and his son, William T. Bucknam (1842-1918). After that it was owned by a summer resident, Dr. Elsie Hobson, who was principal of Concord Academy, in Concord, Massachusetts. It then passed in the 1950's to her nephew, Howard Tewksbury, who was a retired diplomat who first used the house as a summer residence, then resided here fulltime.

Lot A P.T.A. Park (Turnpike and Main Street) - Contributing Site

This small lot measuring 83 feet by 67 feet is on the southwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and the Turnpike. In the center of the lawn is a spruce tree which is decorated with lights every Christmas season by the Parent-Teacher Association, the owners of the property.

On this lot stood the store of John F. Hills (1780-1819), who commenced building Appleton Manor (#6) across the street. He was succeeded here by Sampson Fletcher, and later, his son, C. R. Fletcher. In 1908, James C. Chandler, a blacksmith, lived here. The house was torn down in 1922.

Lot B Old Corner Store Lot (Turnpike and Main Street) - Non-Contributing Site

This small lot of two tenths of an acre, on the southeast corner of Main Street and the Turnpike, opposite P.T.A. Park, now serves as a small Municipal Parking lot. The corner has recently been landscaped with shrubs as part of the widening of the Turnpike which took place in 1989.

This is the site of the brick store built in 1813 by Samuel Batchelder,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 136

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Jr., whose brick house is across the street (#9). The store was operated by him until he left New Ipswich in 1825 to pursue his business career. Many other proprietors followed him, and the history of the Old Corner Store is given in detail in the New Ipswich Historical Society Booklet No. 2. The store also served as the Post Office from 1861 to 1933. The building was torn down in 1946.

Lot C Children's Oak (Manley Road) - Contributing Site

This wooded lot is best known as the site of the remains of the Children's Oak, now a stump about 6 feet tall, located at the west side of Manley Road, northeast of Main Street.

In 1868 the building originally used as a Methodist Church, and later as Second Congregational, was purchased by the Appleton Academy trustees and moved to the corner east of the girls' dormitory to be used as a gymnasium. The old oak tree beside the road was in the way and plans were made to cut it down so that the building could pass by. Mr. William A. Preston, principal of Appleton Academy, anxious to preserve the landmark, purchased the property from its owner and presented it to the children of School District No. 13 forever. In the 1920's an expert estimated its age at more than 250 years. The tree finally had to be cut down in the 1940's.

A c. 1900 postcard showing the tree is in the collection of the Historical Society.

Lot D Congregational Church Lot (Main Street) - Contributing Site

This wooded lot of approximately 2 acres is located across the street from the Central Cemetery (#82), between the James Benjamin Davis House (#81) and the Stedman Houghton House (#85), now the Congregational Parsonage. A narrow strip of land extends behind the Davis House and the Haven-Gould House (#79), with very narrow frontage on Manley Road.

This now vacant lot once contained the house of Stedman Houghton, which burned in 1838, after which he built the house next door which is now

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 137

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

the Parsonage. His tannery was also located here, either on this lot or nearby.

Lot E Krauss Lot (Willard Road) - Contributing Site

This is a roughly 2 acre piece of woods and fields, with its frontage on Willard Road between the Congregational Church (#86) and the Norris Barn (#88).

Lot F Ave-Lallemant Lot (Main Street) - Contributing Site

This wooded parcel of about 2 acres, of mixed hardwoods and conifers has about 50 feet of frontage on Main Street between the Stearns-Cummings House (#94) and the Palmer-Howard House (#96).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

CONTEXT STATEMENT:

In addition to this range of functional types, the built resources of the New Ipswich Center Village Historic District include examples of the following styles of architecture: Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, French Second Empire, and Shingle Style.

The Village is a microcosm of community life as it evolved from earliest settlement through the summer visitor period. Evidence of all phases of the town's development, commerce, and daily life is still apparent. New Ipswich displays two centuries of growth and activity beginning in the 1730s. This is the largest and most varied among the villages in the area. The others tend to be smaller groupings such as Mason, Temple, Wilton Center, and Sharon. Within southwestern Hillsborough County, New Ipswich's Center Village is unique as the most complete and diverse.

EARLY SETTLEMENT PERIOD: 1730-1799

The Town of New Ipswich was included in the 1621 grant from King James I to John Mason, an area that encompassed much of the Province of New Hampshire. Following the English Restoration, the grant, which had been neglected, was reclaimed by Mason's heirs. In the 1730s inhabitants from a number of Massachusetts towns petitioned for additional land, which resulted in the establishment of several new townships in the Monadnock region. In 1735 sixty inhabitants from the town of Ipswich were granted a township six miles square, to be called New Ipswich. It is natural that the first settler came from Ipswich, Massachusetts, as the original petitioners for the area were established there, and New Ipswich was then part of the Province of Massachusetts. The town's first permanent settler is generally accepted to be Abijah Foster, who moved from Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1738. Although a few settlers followed Foster soon thereafter, the town's growth was limited in part by serious disputes over ownership and control of the land. Heirs to John Mason claimed the area on the basis of that grant. In 1745, the British Crown ruled in favor of John Tufton Mason, a native of Boston and grandson of the original grantee. In addition to not having clear title to the land they were attempting to settle, the town's first residents were nervous about Indians who remained active in the area during the mid-eighteenth century. The outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1744 exacerbated this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

situation, and in 1748 all the town's residents, with the exception of Captain Tucker, fled the area following repeated reports of an Indian raid in nearby Ashby, Massachusetts. (Kidder and Gould, p. 45.)

In 1749, immediately following the French and Indian War, several of the original petitioners rejoined with the existing settlers in town and others to procure a new grant with clear title, which was signed in April 1750. The conditions of the grant were familiar for the period. Each grantee was required to build a house and clear three acres of land within two years and an additional nine acres within five years. The grantees as a group were required to erect a meetinghouse and "settle a learned and orthodox minister" within seven years, set aside ten acres of public land, and to reserve suitable white pine trees for masts in the King's navy. (Kidder and Gould, pp. 31-32.)

Settlement in New Ipswich went smoothly. During the next 15 years the population of the area increased from about 140 to over 350 persons, as documented in the 1763 tax records. Among these early settlers were farmers who clustered on what is now Town Hill and in the low valley which makes up the majority of Center Village. Most of the Center Village district was part of two original farms dating from the 1750s - Joseph Kidder's which covered the Main Street area, and Joseph Bates' (formerly Foster's) north of the Kidder property and now the Turnpike Road area. There was apparently no repeat disturbance from Indians. Both a saw and grist mill were built immediately, located on the Souhegan River, outside of Center Village. The Center Village itself, which remains the most densely populated section of the community, became the center of village life.

In 1759, the Proprietors chose Reverend Stephen Farrar to be the town's minister. Farrar proved a wise choice. Although, like most of the new settlers in town, he was young (only twenty-one years old at the time of his arrival), his fifty years of leadership in the community were strong and of great influence. During most of his ministry, Reverend Farrar lived in a house he built (#1) located near the main route through town, Old Country Road. In addition to his ministry and farmwork, Farrar built and managed a grist mill and malt factory just north of his house.

By 1763 there were four or five houses in the Village (Kidder, p. 61), of which two stand: the Preston-King House on Old Country

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Road (#30), built in 1763-64 and the Reverend Stephen Farrar House (#1), built ca. 1762. The historical town center was located atop Meetinghouse Hill (Porter Hill Road). There, ten acres were set aside for a common; the meetinghouse was erected in 1759, a parsonage for Reverend Farrar built ca. 1762, a burial ground established in 1752, a schoolhouse built in 1771 and a grist mill constructed by the Farrar Family.

In 1789, a group of thirty-two gentlemen subscribers, including some of the region's most distinguished citizens, established the New Ipswich Academy. It was the second such academy incorporated in New Hampshire, the first being Phillips Exeter Academy established only five years earlier. Incorporators of the New Ipswich Academy (later renamed Appleton Academy) included members of the Champney, Preston, Barrett, Kidder, Appleton, and Farrar families who desired to provide a distinguished education for their children, both boys and girls. The school's purpose was to provide a sound liberal arts education "in the English, Latin and Greek languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Music and the Art of Speaking, practical Geometry, Logic, Geography, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences or languages, as opportunity may hereafter permit" (Act of Incorporation, 1789). That same year, an Academy building was erected near the Meetinghouse and parson's house; the building still stands (#44), though converted to a residence in the early nineteenth century after a replacement was erected (#84). In the early years, students boarded with village residents; Reverend Farrar was one who took in boarders. (Lee, 1861, p. 30.) The Academy's presence in New Ipswich was a marked one, influencing the development of the town in many ways over the next 125 years. Among the Academy's early pupils were some of the state's most influential citizens, including members of the Appleton, Barrett, Kidder, Preston, and Farrar families, who continued on to Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale or Bowdoin College. Throughout the 19th century, the Academy had a roster of distinguished alumni, a number of whom became summer residents in later years.

Thus, by the end of the 18th century, Center Village was flourishing. In addition to Old Country Road, a section of Main Street (from the Old Burying Ground southwest toward Smith Village), Willard Road, and King Road (the early route to Temple, continuing along Tenney Road), had been laid out. A library had been started and additional frame houses, most of substantial size, had been built. A number of houses of this period still stand, sited along Old Country Road and Main Street. Most are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

two-and-a-half story Georgian houses, conservatively designed, with five-bay facades, central entrances (some with early entrance porticos) and central chimneys (#33, 50, 63, 65, 73). Only one hip-roof Georgian house is extant (#70), built by Charles Barrett, Sr. In addition to the larger houses, several one-and-a-half story Georgian houses survive, including #13, 28, 93; with the exception of #13 whose date is unknown but which is located on a road that was not laid out until 1820, each dates from the late 18th century.

The early taverns in the Village were on Old Country Road, the only through road prior to the advent of the Turnpike. The Champney-Preston House (#63) was erected in 1783 and used as an inn for six years. Farther east was the Jonathan Dix Tavern which stood on the site of the Lee House (#37). Elsewhere in the Village were scattered places of business. From a wing in the Barr House (#33), a store was operated by first Josiah Rogers and later Ephraim Hartwell. Samuel Appleton and Charles Barrett, Jr. managed a store that stood on the southwest corner of the Pritchard-Clark House (#65). Although most of the mill activity in New Ipswich was carried on beyond the bounds of Center Village, there were two establishments for manufacturing pot and pearl ashes in the district, and both a starch factory and a malt making business were located near the Old Burying Ground (#48). The tannery, the site at #69, below the Old Burying Ground, was opened about 1787, later joined by a slaughtering house (#68). However, the bulk of trading and manufacturing activity did not arrive until the Turnpike was laid out through the village. The Center Village was largely agricultural, evidenced in the open fields and vast clearing undertaken by the early settlers.

THE TURNPIKE ERA: 1800-1850

In 1799 a single event shaped the future history of New Ipswich and Center Village. That year the Third New Hampshire Turnpike was chartered. Its course ran through the Town, just north of Old Country Road. Extending fifty miles from Bellows Falls, Vermont to the Massachusetts line, the Turnpike "channeled the wealth of lower Vermont ...toward Boston." (Garvin, p. 52.) Like all Turnpikes of the era, the road was privately financed and initially a toll road. Although it proved unprofitable as a toll road (built at a cost of about \$50,000), it was a boon to the Center Village. Prior to its arrival, the town had only one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

through road, the Old Country road, of far lesser quality. Not only did the Turnpike provide direct access to trading centers, but turnpikes were known for their high level of engineering and high capital investment. In fact, maintenance agreements were part of their operation. (Garvin, p. 53.)

The impact of the Turnpike in New Ipswich was vast. By 1802, a stage run was operating from Groton, Massachusetts, and by 1807 the stages were running three times weekly from Boston to Keene. In 1820 daily service was established. The town's first coach houses were built shortly after the advent of the Turnpike. By 1810 the Champney-Preston House (#63) and the Barrett Mansion (#71) had coach houses. Samuel Batchelder, Jr. built one onto his house (#9), presumably when it was constructed in 1813. In addition to facilitating trade with other towns, the travel route created increased demand for lodging. Along the Turnpike were constructed three taverns, including one in Center Village, the 1808 House (#8), the only one which still survives. That building was first erected as a store in 1808 by Isaiah Kidder and converted to a tavern ten years later under the management of Joseph Newell. Although it passed through many hands in the first half of the nineteenth century, its prominence was never challenged. Shortly after the Turnpike was laid out, the Reverend Farrar House (#1) became a tavern. Although the house predated the Turnpike and was located off Old Country Road, the Turnpike's route ran directly in front of it.

In 1802, Dr. John Preston erected New Ipswich's first house along the Turnpike, a hip-roof, Federal style house (#7). Dr. Preston was the son of an early settler and for many years was the only doctor in town. On either side of the Preston House are Federal houses dating from the early 1810s. The Samuel Batchelder, Jr. House (#9) was erected in 1813 by Batchelder who became a prosperous textile manufacturer. After investing in New Ipswich's second cotton mill, Batchelder was the prime force behind the Hamilton Manufacturing Company in Lowell, Massachusetts. Batchelder's sophistication was expressed in the imported French scenic wallpaper installed in his parlor. A later owner, George Sanders, operated a tin shop that stood just to the east of the house. Appleton Manor (#6) was begun ca. 1817 by John F. Hills, a successful farmer and businessman who operated a school in the village. The house was later occupied by Joseph Appleton, a nephew of the noted Samuel Appleton. Like Batchelder, Appleton also installed scenic French wallpaper. Other Federal houses along the Turnpike include the Nathan

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Sanders House (#27). The Greek Revival style is also well represented on the Turnpike itself. The most stylish example exhibits a strong Gothic Revival influence; the Stephen Thayer House (#26) built in 1838 by a local entrepreneur whose business activities included operating cigar and match factories and a bakery in the village, and owning a lumber mill. Other examples of Greek Revival houses include the Brown-Eaton House (#23), the Cutting-Eaton House (#43), the Lawrence-Phelps House (#3), Stephen Thayer's Cigar Shop (#15) and Nathan Sander's tin shop (#25).

In addition to taverns and houses, the Turnpike became lined with stores and small businesses. The Old Corner Store (demolished 1946, Lot B), was built in 1813 on the southeast corner of the Turnpike and Main Street by Samuel Batchelder, Jr. to replace his previous store. In 1861 the local post office moved into the building; the store remained a major local gathering place for over 130 years. Another store stood on the site of #11. Three tin shops were located along the route: Nathan Sander's shop still stands at #25, next to his house (#9). A third shop stood at the foot of Temple Road. A blacksmith shop was found on Temple Road just off the Turnpike (#12), and Stephen Thayer's match factory stood near the junction of King Road (formerly the road to Temple) and the Turnpike. A cigar shop (#15), a bake shop (site of #19), a paint shop, and Benjamin Champney's law office (#33) were other businesses that took advantage of the Turnpike traffic through Center Village. Shortly after the Turnpike opened, the school was relocated from the historic town center on Meetinghouse Hill to a site further down Main Street to the east (#84).

Beyond the increase in local businesses, the Turnpike drew professional itinerants of all types. Musicians, painters, and dancers all traveled through town, offering their services to local citizens and bringing hitherto unavailable opportunity with them. (Garvin, p. 98.)

The Turnpike had a profound effect on the village's road system. After it opened, a new road linking it to Old Country Road was opened in 1802 (part of Main Street). In 1815 it was extended to the tanyard (#69). Temple Road was laid out in 1820, replacing the earlier road to Temple at the east end of the district. Upper and Lower School Streets date from ca. 1850. Elsewhere in town, new roads that met the Turnpike at right angles were introduced, and earlier roads that paralleled it were abandoned.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

(John Preston) Along the village roads sprang up stylish Federal and Greek Revival houses. The Barrett Mansion (#71) was the preeminent example of Federal architecture, built for the newly married Charles Barrett, Jr. and his wife Martha Minot in 1800. Elsewhere along Main Street are other Federal houses built in the aftermath of the Turnpike, including the Locke-Quimby House (#69), the Matthias Wilson House (#87), the Farwell-Fox House (#91), the Abel Shattuck House (#90), and the Farwell-Spaulding House (#92). Each is a five-bay, two-and-a-half story house, often with a fanlit central entry and shallow hip roof. The Greek Revival style is represented by the Tolman-Sanderson House (#72), the Jefts-Taylor House (#75), the Dolly Everett House (#77), and the Shedd-Preston/Friendship Manor (#83).

Like the others in New Hampshire, the Third New Hampshire Turnpike was a financial failure. In 1824 it was made a public highway. The advent of the railroad around thirty years later, however, effectively siphoned most of its traffic. Since the railroad bypassed Center Village, running instead into Mason Village (later Greenville) several miles away, both the village and the Turnpike were no longer as active as they had been. One of the only continuing uses of the road was by seasonal drovers who brought cattle from farms in the outer Boston area, northwest to New Ipswich pastures for the summer. (Preston.)

Coincidentally with the Turnpike era, though apparently not directly related to it, was the shift of the historic town center on Meetinghouse Hill to a spot about one-half mile farther south. The new location was geographically more centered in the town and on flatter land. In 1809 the new cemetery (#82) opened, offering an alternative to the Old Burying Ground (#48). Three years later, a new meetinghouse was erected on the site of the present Congregational Church (#86), at the junction of Main Street and Preston Hill Road, near the new cemetery. (The 1812 meetinghouse burned in 1902 and was replaced on the same site the following year.) Across the road, a new Town Hall/Academy building was erected in 1816-17 (#84). In 1815 a Baptist meetinghouse was constructed just west of the Town Hall; it was moved to Main Street and enlarged in 1850 (#61).

Two school buildings in the Village date from the Turnpike era. In 1829 a new brick district school was built to replace the former school across Old Country Road (#60). The building now serves as the local Historical Society's headquarters. A frame

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Greek Revival school was erected ca. 1842 to serve District 13; it currently functions as a town storage shed (#80).

It was probably no coincidence that within two years after the Turnpike opened, the first cotton mill in New Hampshire was erected along the Souhegan River in what became the Bank Village section of New Ipswich. Although the site was not within the Center Village, its existence had a profound impact on the development of the whole area as New Ipswich became a thriving early mill town during the first quarter of the 19th century. Two of the three investors were residents of Center Village, Charles Barrett, Sr. and Benjamin Champney. With Charles Robbins, the men built a mill employing the principles of textile manufacturing first introduced at Slater's Mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island only a few years prior. In 1807 a second mill was organized, also along the banks of the Souhegan River. Circa 1820 the first mill was replaced by a second mill on the same site, later known as Waterloom Factory. Charles Barrett, Jr. and Samuel Appleton were among the owners. Thus, rather than remaining a collection of isolated farm-oriented villages, the town was soon a commercial and trading center. Although most of its early industrial and commercial structures are gone, the fine residences built by these early entrepreneurs survive along Main Street and elsewhere throughout the Center Village. One surviving commercial structure is the New Ipswich Bank Building (#56) built in 1845 for the Manufacturers' Bank, which had been established earlier in Bank Village.

New Ipswich lays claim to an unusual number of distinguished native sons and residents, particularly from the late 18th and early 19th centuries when the town was first developing. Over the years, many of the families intermarried and invested in businesses together. All were graduates of Appleton Academy and later generations of each family, many of whom also attended the Academy, returned here as summer residents. Perhaps the most recognized name is that of the Appleton family, one of the most influential families in Hillsboro County and who were instrumental in the New England Industrial Revolution. (New England Monthly, p. 105) Deacon Isaac Appleton was one of the town's original settlers; the house he built in 1756 stands just outside the district on Appleton Road. His sons Samuel and Nathan were both graduates of the New Ipswich Academy (later renamed Appleton Academy). Nathan Appleton was one of the Boston Associates who, with Francis Cabot Lowell and others, introduced textile manufacturing on a large scale in New England and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

established the City of Lowell, Massachusetts. Nathan's grandson William Sumner Appleton, Jr., was the founder of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and owned the family homestead from 1914 until 1948. Samuel Appleton (1766-1853) began his highly successful mercantile career in a store at the foot of Meetinghouse Hill (in front of #65; building removed c.1910) which he operated in conjunction with Charles Barrett, Jr. Appleton was a principal investor in Waterloom Factory, (the cotton factory in Bank Village built in 1820 to replace the state's first such factory built 18 years earlier.) He was major benefactor to the town, particularly to the Academy to which he donated funds, globes, and the nucleus of a library; his brother Isaac donated an important genealogy volume. The Academy was ultimately renamed Appleton Academy in 1853 in honor of Samuel's contributions, including a substantial sum to erect a new building completed that year. (The Academy Building burned in 1941, the present structure in the same style on the same site was built the following year.) Samuel Appleton's sister, Dolly Everett, moved back to New Ipswich following her husband's death in 1813. She lived on Main Street (#77) in a house that she bequeathed to the Congregational Church for a parsonage. Mrs. Everett also donated the bell that hung in the 1853 Appleton Academy building. Another sister, Mary Appleton, who married Joseph Barrett, lived in an imposing Federal house on the Turnpike (#6) formerly owned by her nephew Joseph. One of the family's cousins, also born in New Ipswich, was Jesse Appleton, who was the president of Bowdoin College for 12 years.

The Barrett family is another distinguished family with long and strong New Ipswich connections. Charles Barrett, Sr. (1739-1808) and his wife Rebecca Minot of the prominent Boston banking family, arrived in New Ipswich ca. 1764. They built the Charles Barrett Sr. House (#70) on Main Street ca. 1780. Barrett was a highly influential figure, who was a principal investor in the Temple Glassworks factory, the first such enterprise in northern New England. He was the prime developer of the mills, locks, and canal system in Hope, Maine. He invested in the first cotton mill in New Hampshire, built in 1801 in the Bank Village section of New Ipswich. Active politically, first as a loyalist, he later became an arch Federalist and was delegate to the state convention to ratify the constitution. Despite a few interruptions, the house remained in the Barrett and Barr families (which intermarried) until given to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1948.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

In 1800, Charles and Rebecca Minot Barrett built the elegant mansion house (#71) just south of their own home as a wedding gift to their son Charles who married Martha Minot in 1799. Charles Barrett, Jr. (1773-1836) was also involved in early cotton manufacturing in New Ipswich, investing in the Waterloom Factory in Bank Village. He was Samuel Appleton's partner in the store later operated by his son George. Both of Charles Barrett, Jr.'s sons, George and Charles III, later lived at Forest Hall, as the mansion house (#71) was known. His grandson George Robert Barrett (1844-1916) used the mansion house as a summer residence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at a time when many of the houses along Main Street were occupied only seasonally. George Robert Barrett, like most of the summer residents, lived in Boston where he devoted himself to his manuscript collection. He served as president of the Board of Trustees of Appleton Academy. George Robert's wife was Elizabeth Barr, widow of George Lyman Barr, another prominent New Ipswich resident. The Barrett's grand house, one of the state's supreme examples of residential Federal architecture, was owned by family members until 1948 when it was donated to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) by George Robert's step-daughter, Caroline Barr Wade, who also left the aforementioned Charles Barrett, Sr. house to SPNEA.

The first Barr to arrive in New Ipswich was James Barr (1752-1829) who came here ca. 1775 and lived first on Knight's Hill and later on Page Hill, outside the Village. Barr brought with him from his native Scotland the knowledge of how to prepare and hull oats for oatmeal, a process hitherto unknown in this country. With his father-in-law, he operated a small mill to produce oatmeal, highly prized by Boston apothecaries. Of Barr's 14 children, the best known in New Ipswich was Dr. James Barr (1790-1845) who began practicing medicine here ca. 1816. After his marriage in 1824 to Laura Livermore Bellows, Dr. Barr moved into his wife's grandparents' house on Old Country Road (#33), a stately Georgian house with extensive grounds overlooking Appleton Common and built ca. 1768. Here the Barr family remained over 140 years. Dr. Barr's son, George Lyman Barr, was an antiquarian; his widow, Elizabeth, later married George Robert Barrett. His daughter, Caroline Frances Barr, lived here until her death in 1922. During her ownership the grounds were extensively planted and included the state's largest willow tree. She was a charter member of the New Ipswich Historical Society, as well as a founder and major benefactor of the New Ipswich Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

At one time the Barr family occupied all of the houses on the east side of Appleton Common. George Lyman Barr's four children all maintained summer residences here, while wintering in Boston. His daughter Elizabeth Barr Keyser and her husband lived just to the east in one of the earliest Georgian houses in Center Village (#30). Another daughter, Laura Maria Barr, owned the Charles Barrett, Sr. House (#70) next door to the Barrett Mansion, occupied by her mother and step-father. His sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Samuel T. Ames, lived across the Village Green in a large Colonial Revival summer home (#34). His son James C. Barr (1867-1942) purchased the Hurd-Newall House on Main Street (#57) ca. 1912. Barr gradually acquired all the land along the east side of Main Street, between Old Country Road and the Turnpike, excluding only the Library and the Corner Store. He moved the William Hassall House (#18) from between the Library and his own house to its present site west of the Monadnock Bank. He used the Homestead Inn, which stood on the northeast corner of Main Street and the Old Country Road, as a hotel. However, his plans were ruined when the Homestead Inn was destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve, 1929. During World War I, Barr constructed the riverstone wall that runs along Main Street.

Nathaniel Duren Gould, the pioneer of children's singing schools and penmanship expert, was a New Ipswich resident in the early 19th century. His son, Augustus Addison Gould (1805-1866) was a founder of the Boston Society of Natural History, as well as a noted illustrator of naturalist subjects who worked with Louis Agassiz. Another son, Charles D. Gould, was a Boston merchant and book publisher; among his works is the 1852 History of New Ipswich.

The Champney and Preston families have long associations in New Ipswich and with their house on Main Street (#63). Ebenezer Champney was a prominent local lawyer and ancestor of the present owners, the Preston family. Champney's son Benjamin was also a noted lawyer as well as the first postmaster in New Ipswich; his office, which also held the post office for 20 years, was on the Barr House land; it has recently been moved back to that property (#33B). His grandson, Benjamin Crackbone Champney, who was born here, was a pioneer White Mountain painter. Another grandson, John Preston, moved into the house in 1830. Preston was also a local lawyer and active in state politics. His son, Frank W. Preston, was similarly active locally, as treasurer of the New Ipswich Savings Bank, as well as of Appleton Academy where he

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

taught.

Jonas Chickering, the leader in piano manufacturing, is perhaps the town's best known native. (Antiques, 1973.) Born in 1798, Chickering moved from Greenville to New Ipswich when he was six years old. At the age of 17 he became an apprentice with John Gould, whose cabinetmaking shop on Main Street was the only one of its kind within 20 miles (Taylor, "Jonas Chickering", NIHS #6.) In 1817, Chickering saw his first piano, which belonged to Mary Batchelder, the wife of Samuel. According to family tradition, Mrs. Batchelder asked Gould to repair the lid of her piano; Chickering was sent instead and, after listening to Mrs. Batchelder play, decided to enter the piano manufacturing business. The next year, Chickering left for Boston where he eventually opened his own shop.

CIVIL WAR ERA: 1840-1880

After the failure of the Turnpike and the routing of the railroad into Mason Village (later Greenville) in the 1850s, Center Village entered a period of quietude that lasted over a century. Although commerce and trade must have diminished with alternative transportation available, the Village's population remained constant. During this period, several of the houses owned by the Village's more affluent families, the Appletons and Barretts, were renovated with the addition of a stylish mansard roof (#6, 70, 55). At least three new houses were constructed in the Second Empire style, as well (#2, 64, 22), indicating that the Village remained an attractive residential enclave. Among the non-residential buildings in the district that date from this era are the District #1 Schoolhouse (#42) which replaced the brick schoolhouse on Main Street in 1860, and Union Hall (#58), built ca. 1850. In the center of the Village, in front of the 1808 House, stood a bandstand (removed in 1911) and drinking fountain patented by Henry Clapp (removed 1930). For many years, hay scales were located at the foot of Temple Road.

In 1850 the Baptist Church (#61) was relocated to the junction of Old Country Road and Main Street and remodeled to its present Greek Revival appearance. Three years later a new Appleton Academy building was erected, thus separating the private school from the town offices. The Academy building was a handsome brick late Federal with Italianate elements. (It burned in 1941 and was replaced by the existing Appleton Academy, #31.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

A directory published in 1858 offers an indication of the variety of village businessman during this period. The only employer of any size was the cigar factory which employed around 15 people, but there were two attorneys, bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, jewelers and doctors. Six carpenters and six tinmen are listed, as well as four merchants and three shoemakers. Only one livery stable was in operation.

In 1862 a tradition was begun that continues to this day, the Children's Fair. Started by the minister of the Congregational Church and E.T. Quimby, the principal of the Academy and resident of the Locke-Quimby House (#69), the fair was conceived as a means to involve the church's children in charitable community projects. Each child was encouraged to either grow vegetables or to make something; the items were then sold during the fair, with the proceeds going to a variety of charitable causes.

SUMMER VISITOR ERA: 1880-1930

The decline of New Ipswich in the last half of the 19th century was a phenomenon shared by many towns in New Hampshire. Bypassed by the railroad, the villages suffered a loss of importance and economic stimulus. Manufacturing centers lured many young adults off the farms. Others, introduced to the Midwest during the Civil War, stayed there after the war to farm the fertile land. New Ipswich was certainly not alone in this situation. Dozens of New Hampshire communities suffered similar population and economic losses. In the Monadnock region, most of the early hilltop communities were thus affected, including Temple, Hancock, Jaffrey Center, Lyndeborough, and Wilton Center. Towns averaged five abandoned farms, plus more for sale. (New Hampshire Farms for Sale.) To assist these communities, the State initiated an ambitious program to lure summer visitors to the state, publicizing farms for sale in the hopes of their being used for summer houses. Several publications entitled New Hampshire Summer Farms for Sale were circulated between 1891 and 1921 to inform potential buyers of these opportunities. In the earliest issues, there are several entries for New Ipswich, but by 1902 there are virtually none. Many of the farms had been purchased by Finnish families who had settled in Fitchburg or Worcester and were employed by the weaving mills or granite quarries, but later moved to rural areas. Often, the men

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

remained in the factories during the week, leaving the farmwork to the women and children. Although the farms tended to be outside the Center Village, the Finnish influence permeated the district area. The Apostolic Lutheran Church, a conservative branch of the Lutheran Church, was established in New Ipswich in 1905; the church later bought the Baptist Church (#61), thus establishing a presence in the heart of the village.

For many towns the development of summer resort activities was their only hope of survival. The railroad that bypassed New Ipswich now provided a critical connection. From the Greenville station, a stage brought visitors to New Ipswich. During the height of the summer visitor period, ca. 1890-1925, as many as 600 visitors came annually, increasing the local population by nearly one-half. (Chandler, p. 148.) Although the White Mountains were the destination of most of the state's tourists, many preferred the gentler countryside of the Monadnock region. The key to a successful boarding house lay in fresh air, shade trees, wholesome (and preferably homegrown) food, and lovely views of fields. (Garvin, p. 181.) In New Ipswich, the stream of summer visitors arrived shortly after the Civil War when some of the outlying farms received boarders for the summer, a situation common to the area.

By 1892, the town had two hotels, both located within the Village. The Appleton Arms (later known as Appleton Inn or Manor, #6) could accommodate 75 guests, and Clark's Hotel (later known as the 1808 House, #8) with a capacity for 30. Several boarding houses were found in the village, but most were located in more rural settings. Yet, there were some entrepreneurs who felt the existing accommodations to be lacking. In the 1907 edition of the Townsman, it was claimed that New Ipswich, a "classic town with maple-lined streets, beautiful drives, noble mountains, broad valleys, and winding river ... needs a spacious summer hotel." Perhaps a hotel on the scale of the Monadnock Inn in Jaffrey was what was in mind, but in any case, it never came to New Ipswich.

The Homestead Inn, a Federal house which stood on the northeast corner of Old Country Road and Main Street, was a charitable institution established ca. 1895 by the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Boston. The parish provided money and furnishings for the house which "became a house of refuge for weary shopgirls and self-supporting women who need the rest and tonic of quiet, fresh air, abundant food, and social cheer...Many

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

a weary woman after spending a few weeks here goes home cheered and refreshed and ready to meet the work another year." (Chandler, p. 152) Approximately 30 guests would be accommodated here. The Inn operated from about 1890 until 1915 when it was purchased by James Barr.

Many of the houses along Main Street, including virtually every house along the section from the Charles Barrett, Sr. House (#70) to the former Baptist Parsonage (#93), were used only by seasonal occupants during this period. Most of the summer residents came from the Boston area and many were graduates of Appleton Academy, who returned to renew their ties with the community and enjoy its rural scenery and, in some cases, to be near relatives. Despite the prominence of several of its residents, New Ipswich never had the wealth or social status of nearby Dublin or Jaffrey Center. In fact, a 1905 brochure that listed New Hampshire summer resort communities barely mentions New Ipswich. ("New Hampshire as a Summer Resort".) The Misses Gibbs and Cervi who lived on Main Street (#93) were teachers at Concord Academy in Massachusetts. Their house had previously been owned by the Thurston sisters who taught in the Newton, Massachusetts school system. Miss Caroline Lowe, daughter of a New Ipswich cigar maker who lived on Main Street (#79) was a teacher in the Newton school system, as were Ellen Tewksbury, who summered in the Clark Obear House (#74) and Madeline Thurston, who spent her summers in the Cragin House (#93). Miss Palmer, also a teacher, built a small cottage on Main Street (#96) in 1896 after spending several seasons summering with another teacher, Mrs. Spofford, at her house (#90). Elsie Hobson, who resided in the Bucknam House (#98), was the principal of Concord Academy, outside Boston. Miss Hopkins, a buyer for Jordan Marsh and Company, summered at #94. Members of the Barr family occupied five houses along Main Street and overlooking Appleton Common (#57, 33, 30, 70, 71). The Barrett family retained the family mansion (#71) and the adjacent Charles Barrett, Sr. House (#70) for summer use by the family members. The Gould sisters were the nieces of one of the authors of New Ipswich's 1852 town history, published by their father's Boston publishing house; they lived in the family homestead (#73). One of the few summer residents that came from beyond Boston was J. W. Phillips, the city engineer for Philadelphia, who lived at the top of Porter Hill Road (#47). Henry Champney was a New York medicine manufacturer who returned to his native town each summer. His house on Porter Hill Road (#50) was the first to have an artesian well, and the paved paths he installed in the gardens were a source of interest in a town that lacked any paved

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

roads. Philip Gordon, a former merchant in Windsor, Vermont and Gardner, Massachusetts, owned the Farwell-Spaulling House (#92).

Only a small number of the houses were remodeled by their new owners and those changes were generally limited to front porches, as at #50. The most noticeable evidence of the summer visitor period is in the extensive gardens and some of the village "improvements" undertaken. Perennial gardens are still visible at the Batchelder-Champney House (#50), the Abel Shattuck House (#90), and the Barr Houses (#33 and #57). The lengthy riverstone wall in front of James Barr's House (#57) dates from this era, as well. In the Barrett meadow across the street from the mansion house (#71) were croquet lawns and a tennis court. A private tennis court was located between Porter Hill Road and Old Country Road. A sidewalk, a raised dirt path with a wooden railing supported by iron posts, extended along Main Street as far as the Congregational Church. Portions of it are still visible, particularly near the Barrett Mansion.

Although the bulk of the summer residents purchased existing late 18th and early 19th century houses, several constructed seasonal houses in the village. The Samuel Tarbell Ames family erected the most elegant summer house in the district, a gracious, gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house, across from Appleton Academy (#34). Ames' son was the dean of Harvard Law School and a grandson of Dr. James Barr. To the east, C.S. Brown built a new house on the foundation of the former Judge Farrar House (#32). Two simpler summer cottages were built near the First Congregational Church (#89 and #96). Myron Taylor, a native son and the real estate manager for the Boston and Maine Railroad, erected #78, just a few houses south of this father's house (#75).

The New Ipswich Library building, completed in 1895, also dates from this era. Monies for the construction of the building were solicited by a group of local women, under the leadership of Miss Caroline Frances Barr.

The end of the summer visitor period marked the end of the Center Village's period of significance. Although the district has experienced growth and change after the Second World War up to the present time, its architectural and historic character are still evident.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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NEW IPSWICH, NH

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United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

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NEW IPSWICH, NH

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 5

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NEW IPSWICH, NH

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 6

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NEW IPSWICH, NH

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Archambault, Wendy Interview with Patricia Hoffman, November 1990

Ave-Lallemant, Eleanor Norris Interview with Patricia Hoffman, August 1990

Bunch, Karen Interview with Patricia Hoffman, August 1990

Cotzin, Hazel Interview with Patricia Hoffman, December 1990

Currier, Albert William Interviews with Patricia Hoffman, July-October 1990

Durfee, Sylvia Taylor

- Interview with Elizabeth D. Hengen, July 1989
- Interviews with Patricia Hoffman, August 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 7

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Dailey, Richard and Joan Interview with Patricia Hoffman,
October 1990

Dye, Mary Willa Interview with Patricia Hoffman, October
1990

Glavey, Estelle Interview with Patricia Hoffman, July 1990

Hanselman, Gregory L. Interview with Patricia Hoffman, July
1990

Hardy, Lilly Interview with Patricia Hoffman, October 1990

Howard, Ambrose Interview with Patricia Hoffman, August
1990

Howard, Edward and Mary Interview with Patricia Hoffman,
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1990

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1990

Ober, Nathaniel Interview with Patricia Hoffman,
August 1990

Preston, John Interviews with Elizabeth D. Hengen May,
July 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Riley, Kathryn and Richard Interview with Patricia Hoffman
October 1990

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1990

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November 1990

Thompson, Pearl Interviews with Patricia Hoffman June-
August 1990

Thoms, Elizabeth Interview with Patricia Hoffman July 1990

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1990

Tripp, Alice Wardwell Interviews with Patricia Hoffman
July, October 1990

Van Valkenburgh, James and Margaret Interview with Patricia
Hoffman November 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	19	2-66-320	47-38-120
B	19	2-66-890	47-37-680
C	19	2-66-950	47-37-600
D	19	2-66-680	47-36-350
E	19	2-66-440	47-36-160
F	19	2-66-060	47-36-175
G	19	2-65-900	47-36-260
H	19	2-65-575	47-36-900
I	19	2-65-580	47-37-480

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 1

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) Reverend Stephen Farrar House(#1)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
- 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
- 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
- 4) 1989
- 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
- 6) View looking north from Turnpike showing front elevation
- 7) Photograph #1

- 1) Appleton Manor(#6), Dr. John Preston House(#7),
Samuel Batchelder Jr. House(#9)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
- 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
- 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
- 4) 1989
- 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
- 6) View looking northeast from Turnpike showing front and west
elevations of Appleton Manor, front and west elevations of
Dr. John Preston House, with Samuel Batchelder Jr. House
faintly visible in the background
- 7) Photograph #2

- 1) Dr. John Preston House(#7)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
- 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
- 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
- 4) 1990
- 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
- 6) View looking north from Turnpike showing front elevation
- 7) Photograph #3

- 1) Samuel Batchelder, Jr. House(#9)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
- 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
- 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
- 4) 1989
- 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
- 6) View looking north from Turnpike showing front elevation
- 7) Photograph #4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 2

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) Hammond-Isaacs-Balch House(#24)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking north from Turnpike showing front and east elevations
 - 7) Photograph #5.
-
- 1) Brown-Eaton House(#23) and Stephen Thayer House(#26)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking southeast from Turnpike showing front elevation of Brown-Eaton House and front and west elevations of Stephen Thayer House
 - 7) Photograph #6
-
- 1) Charles S. Brown House(#32)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1991
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking north from Old Country Road showing front and east elevations
 - 7) Photograph #7
-
- 1) Harris-Barr House(#33)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking northwest from King Road showing front and east elevations
 - 7) Photograph #8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 3

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) Reverend Samuel Lee House(#37), War Monument(#38), World War I Boulder with plaque(#38A), World War II Boulder with plaque(#38B), Harris-Barr House(#33), Old Baptist Church(#61)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking from in front of Appleton Academy #31, over the Appleton Campus, with the Reverend Samuel Lee House on the left, the three War Monuments in the center, the Harris-Barr House on the right. Seen through the trees is the spire of the Old Baptist Church, with Town Hill beyond
 - 7) Photograph #9
-
- 1) Old Burying Ground(#48)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1990
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking south from Old Country Road through entrance gate
 - 7) Photograph #10
-
- 1) Old Number 1 School House/Historical Society(#60), Union Hall/Watatic Grange(#58), New Ipswich Bank/Town Office(#56), Weston-Brooks Garage(#55A), Appleton Manor(#6), New Ipswich Library(#54)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking north along Main Street, showing on the left the brick Old Number 1 School House/Historical Society, Union Hall/Watatic Grange, New Ipswich Bank/Town Office, the garage of the Weston-Brooks House, Appleton Manor's front elevation at the top of the street, and the New Ipswich Library on the right
 - 7) Photograph #11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 4 NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) Union Hall/Watatic Grange(#58), Ai Sherwin House(#59), New Ipswich Bank/Town Office(#56)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking west from Main Street, with the front and south elevations of Union Hall/Watatic Grange in the foreground, and a partial view of the Ai Sherwin House front elevation to the left rear, with the southwest rear corner of the New Ipswich Bank/Town Office on the right
 - 7) Photograph #12
-
- 1) Pritchard-Clark House(#65) and Garage(#65A)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Gregory L. Hanselman
 - 4) 1990
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking west from Main Street showing the front elevation and north side elevation of the Pritchard-Clark House, with its detached garage to the north
 - 7) Photograph #13
-
- 1) Barrett House/Forest Hall(#71), Charles Barrett House and Barn(#70,70A), Centennial Pavilion Site(#71B), Old Slaughter House(#68), Locke-Quimby House(#69), Roby-Parker-Prescott House(#67), Old Burying Ground(#48)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View facing west from close to the site of the Centennial Pavilion in the Campbell Meadow, showing the front elevation of the Barrett House/Forest Hall on the left, the Charles Barrett House with its barn to its right, the Old Slaughter House visible up the slope through the trees, the Locke-Quimby House(#69) and the Roby-Parker-Prescott House on the right. Up the hill at the right is the Old Burying Ground(#48) on Porter Hill Road
 - 7) Photograph #14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 5

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) Charles Barrett House(#70) and Barn(#70A)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Gregory L. Hanselman
 - 4) 1990
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking from Main Street of the front elevation of the
Charles Barrett House and the front elevation of the
detached barn
 - 7) Photograph #15
-
- 1) Barrett House/Forest Hall(#71)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking from Main Street showing the front
elevation of the Barrett House/Forest Hall and its south
elevation and the south carriage house wing with the fence
along the street
 - 7) Photograph #16
-
- 1) Haven-Gould House(#79)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking northeast from Main Street of the front elevation
and south side elevation, showing the older ell extending
behind the Haven-Gould House
 - 7) Photograph #17

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number photos Page 6 NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 1) New Ipswich Academy-Town Hall(#84), Shedd-Preston House/Friendship Manor(#83)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking northwest from the lawn of the Congregational Church(#86) showing the New Ipswich Academy-Town Hall front and south elevations, and the front and south elevations of the Shedd-Preston House/Friendship Manor
 - 7) Photograph #18
-
- 1) Congregational Church(#86)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Elizabeth D. Hengen
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking northeast from the intersection of Main Street, Willard Road and Preston Hill Road showing the front and south side elevations of the Congregational Church
 - 7) Photograph #19
-
- 1) Baptist Parsonage(#93)
New Ipswich Center Village Historic District
 - 2) New Ipswich, New Hampshire
 - 3) Gregory L. Hanselman
 - 4) 1991
 - 5) New Ipswich Historical Society
 - 6) View looking west showing front elevation and northeast side elevation
 - 7) Photograph #20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Site No.	Name/Address of Owner:
1,1A,1B	Kenneth & Margaret Manwiller RR 1 -- Box 49 New Ipswich, NH 03071
2	Gladys C. Davidson P.O. Box 34 New Ipswich, NH 03071
3	Carolyn Mercer-McFadden P.O. Box 328 New Ipswich, NH 03071
4,4A	Leslie B. & Karen A. Bunch P.O. Box 319 New Ipswich, NH 03071
5	Hilda O. Sewall RR 1 -- Box 147 New Ipswich, NH 03071
6,6A,6B	Howard J. & Linda A. Miller RR 1 -- Box 148 New Ipswich, NH 03071
7	David S. & Patricia Lage RR 1 -- Box 150 New Ipswich, NH 03071
8	Edgar L. Leighton III 3 Leighton Lane Temple, NH 03084
9	Estelle M. Glavey P.O. Box 127 New Ipswich, NH 03071
10	Bethel-Souhegan Lodge #24 A.F. & A.M. c/o Robert Pillsbury, Sec. RR 2 -- Box 60 Ashby, MA 01431

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

11. Estelle M. Glavey, Inc.
P.O. Box 127
New Ipswich, NH 03071
12. Edgar L. Leighton III
3 Leighton Lane
Temple, NH 03084
13. Margaret M. Fanelli
Kathryn A. Fanelli
128 Albee Street
Fitchburg, MA 01420
- 14,14A. Laura S. Emma
RR 1 -- Box 194
New Ipswich, NH 03071
15. Lawrence G., Steven M. & Kevin M. Lennon
RR 1 -- Box 189
New Ipswich, NH 03071
16. The Monadnock Bank
P.O. Box 308
Jaffrey, NH 03452
ATTN: Robert Allen, President
17. Edgar L. Leighton III
3 Leighton Lane
Temple, NH 03071
- 18,18A. David & Debra Delay
RR 1 -- Box 185
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 19,19A. Mascenic Regional School District
c/o Arthur Godjikian, Chairman
Mascenic Regional School Board
Depot Road
Mason, NH 03048
AND
Richard Lates, Superintendent
Mascenic Regional School District
P.O. Box 479
Wilton, NH 03086

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

20	The Monadnock Bank P.O. Box 308 Jaffrey, NH 03452 ATTN: Robert Allen, President
21	Thomas J. Carron P.O. Box 171 New Ipswich, NH 03071
22	Julius K. & Elaine Kurowsky P.O. Box 289 New Ipswich, NH 03071
23	David Currie & Margaret H. Lee P.O. Box 114 New Ipswich, NH 03071
24, 24A, 24B	Hazel Balch Moore P.O. Box 255 New Ipswich, NH 03071
25	Hazel Balch Moore P.O. Box 255 New Ipswich, NH 03071
26	Richard & Jessica Wojtukiewicz RR 1 -- Box 183 New Ipswich, NH 03071
27	Matthew O. & Vera Stacy RR 1 -- Box 181 New Ipswich, NH 03071
28	Blanche Lamontagne RR 1 -- Box 180 New Ipswich, NH 03071
29, 29A	Patricia F. Card RR 1 -- Box 168 New Ipswich, NH 03071
30, 30A, 30B, 30C	Dudley & Jeanne Cunningham RR 1 -- Box 167 New Ipswich, NH 03071

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

31, 31A

Mascenic Regional School District
c/o Arthur Godjikian, Chairman
Mascenic Regional School Board
Depot Road
Mason, NH 03048

AND

Richard Lates, Superintendent
Mascenic Regional School District
P.O. Box 479
Wilton, NH 03086

32

Joan C. Tegnell and
Franklin Simpson
P.O. Box 396
New Ipswich, NH 03071

33, 33A, 33B

Alice Wardwell Tripp
RR 1 -- Box 157
New Ipswich, NH 03071

34, 34A, 34B

Richard Philippe Breton
RR 1 -- Box 464
New Ipswich, NH 03071

AND

Gary R. & Cynthia Cahoon
RR 1 -- Box 464
New Ipswich, NH 03071

35

James S. Pedersen
RR 1 -- Box 160
New Ipswich, NH 03071

36

Jeffrey A. & Lynda A. Ilomaki
RR 1 -- Box 159
New Ipswich, NH 03071

37

Alan E. & Carol A. Langille
RR 1 -- Box 158
New Ipswich, NH 03071

38, 38A, 38B

Town of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 250
New Ipswich, NH 03071

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

39	Ernest E. & Gwendolyn Perron 15 Douglas Street Merrimack, NH 03054
40,40A	Carol A. Brown P.O. Box 142 New Ipswich, NH 03071
41	Paul Veilleux RR 1 -- Box 143 New Ipswich, NH 03071
42	Stephanie R. Hurley and Robert L. Bolt RR 1 -- Box 146 New Ipswich, NH 03071
43,43A	Lilly R. Hardy RR 1 -- Box 144 New Ipswich, NH 03071
44	Marcus & Sarah Marek RR 1 -- Box 139 New Ipswich, NH 03071
45,45A	Glen W. & Ann T. Shaw RR 1 -- Box 680 New Ipswich, NH 03071
46	Ralph J. & Pauline M. Calistro P.O. Box 106 New Ipswich, NH 03071
47	Stephen & Virginia Bankuti P.O. Box 208 New Ipswich, NH 03071
48,48A,48B	Town of New Ipswich P.O. Box 250 New Ipswich, NH 03071
49	Roland M., Jr. & Katherine K. Soucy 6 Hollywood Avenue Raymond, NH 03077

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

50, 50A, 50B, 50C	Margaret G. Stewart 31 Pelton Street W. Roxbury, MA 02132
51	Michael S. & Susan M. Maynard RR 1 -- Box 449 New Ipswich, NH 03071
52	Mountain Realty Trust Matthew W. Glavey, Trustee Main Street New Ipswich, NH 03071
53, 53A	Dorothy Helsing c/o Dorothy Baker RR 2 -- Box 1793 New Ipswich, NH 03071
54	New Ipswich Library P.O. Box 320 New Ipswich, NH 03071 ATTN: Anne Soini, Librarian
55, 55A	George R. & Paula Girard RR 1 -- Box 156 New Ipswich, NH 03071
56	Town of New Ipswich P.O. Box 250 New Ipswich, NH 03071
57, 57A	Judith T. Willard P.O. Box 437 New Ipswich, NH 03071 AND Susan J. Thompson 410 Riverdale Ave. Manchester, NH 03103
58	Watatic Grange #36 c/o Leonard A. Twiss, Master Pine Acre Road Amherst, NH 03031

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 59 Richard & Kathryn Riley
RR 1 -- Box 154
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 60 New Ipswich Historical Society
P.O. Box 422
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 61 Kenneth L. & Gayle Goss
530 Lindell Avenue
Leominster, MA 01453
- 62 Town of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 250
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 63,63A,63B Estate of John Preston
c/o Robert Taft, Executor
Brighton, Fernald, Taft & Falby
P.O. Box 270
Peterborough, NH 03458
- 64,64A William A. & Sarah D. Hefler
P.O. Box 111
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 65,65A Sylvia T. Durfee
20 Atwood Road
South Hadley, MA 01075
- 66 Pearl S. Thompson
RR 1 -- Box 448
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 67 Daphne Prescott Trust and
Clarence Dean Prescott
1121 Old Briceland Road
Garberville, CA 95440
- 68 Harry E. Lyford and
Edward E. Bellerose
P.O. Box 110
New Ipswich, NH 03071

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

69	Peterborough Savings Bank Main Street Peterborough, NH 03458 ATTN: Bruce Armer	35
70,70A,70B	Gregory L. Hanselman P.O. Box 146 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
71,71A,71B	Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities 141 Cambridge Street Boston, MA 02114 ATTN: Nancy R. Coolidge, Director	
72	Gloria M. Livingston P.O. Box 57 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
73,73A	William H. & Elizabeth L. Thoms RR 1 -- Box 455 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
74,74A	Rita M. Cardinal RR 1 -- Box 457 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
75,75A	Robert C. & Ursula Scribner P.O. Box 440 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
76	Alexander D. MacCallum RR 1 -- Box 458 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
77	Helen Limina & Michael A. Norton RR 1 -- Box 459 New Ipswich, NH 03071	
78,78A	David P. & Patricia Smallwood RR 1 -- Box 461 New Ipswich, NH 03071	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

- 79 Warren E. & Marian Legsdin
RR 1 -- Box 460
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 80 Town of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 250
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 81 Richard S. & Joan Dailey
RR 1 -- Box 462
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 82,82A Town of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 250
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 83 Gary R. & Cynthia Cahoon
RR 1 -- Box 464
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 84 Town of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 250
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 85 Congregational Church of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 141
New Ipswich, NH 03071
ATTN: Rev. Harland Getts
- 86 Congregational Church of New Ipswich
P.O. Box 141
New Ipswich, NH 03071
ATTN: Rev. Harland Getts
- 87 Kenneth R. Dym and
Anne C. Bauer
RR 1 -- Box 468
New Ipswich, NH 03071
- 88 Paul J., James M. & David W. Somero
c/o S & S Concrete
P.O. Box 379
New Ipswich, NH 03071

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

89,89A	Eleanor Ave-Lallemant 25 Cider Mill Road Glastonbury, CT 06033
90,90A	Marilynn L. Tausch Willard Road New Ipswich, NH 03071
91,91A	David A. & Amy Kyle P. Howell RR 1 -- Box 467 New Ipswich, NH 03071
92	Robert A. & Wendy J. Archambault RR 2 -- Box 1842 New Ipswich, NH 03071
93	Arnold & Leannette Suokko RR 2 -- Box 1844 New Ipswich, NH 03071
94,94A	John R. & Viola Yonovich 5072 Collett Road Shortsville, NY 14548
95	Leon E. & Mabel W. Livingston RR 1 -- Box 1845 New Ipswich, NH 03071
96,96A	Edward J. & Mary J. Howard RR 2 -- Box 1846 New Ipswich, NH 03071
97	Donald L. & Mary Willa Dye P.O. Box 188 New Ipswich, NH 03071
98,98A	David A. & Judith B. Walter RR 2 -- Box 1849 New Ipswich, NH 03071
Lot A	New Ipswich Parent-Teacher Association c/o Joanna Lajoie RR 1 -- Box 43 New Ipswich, NH 03071

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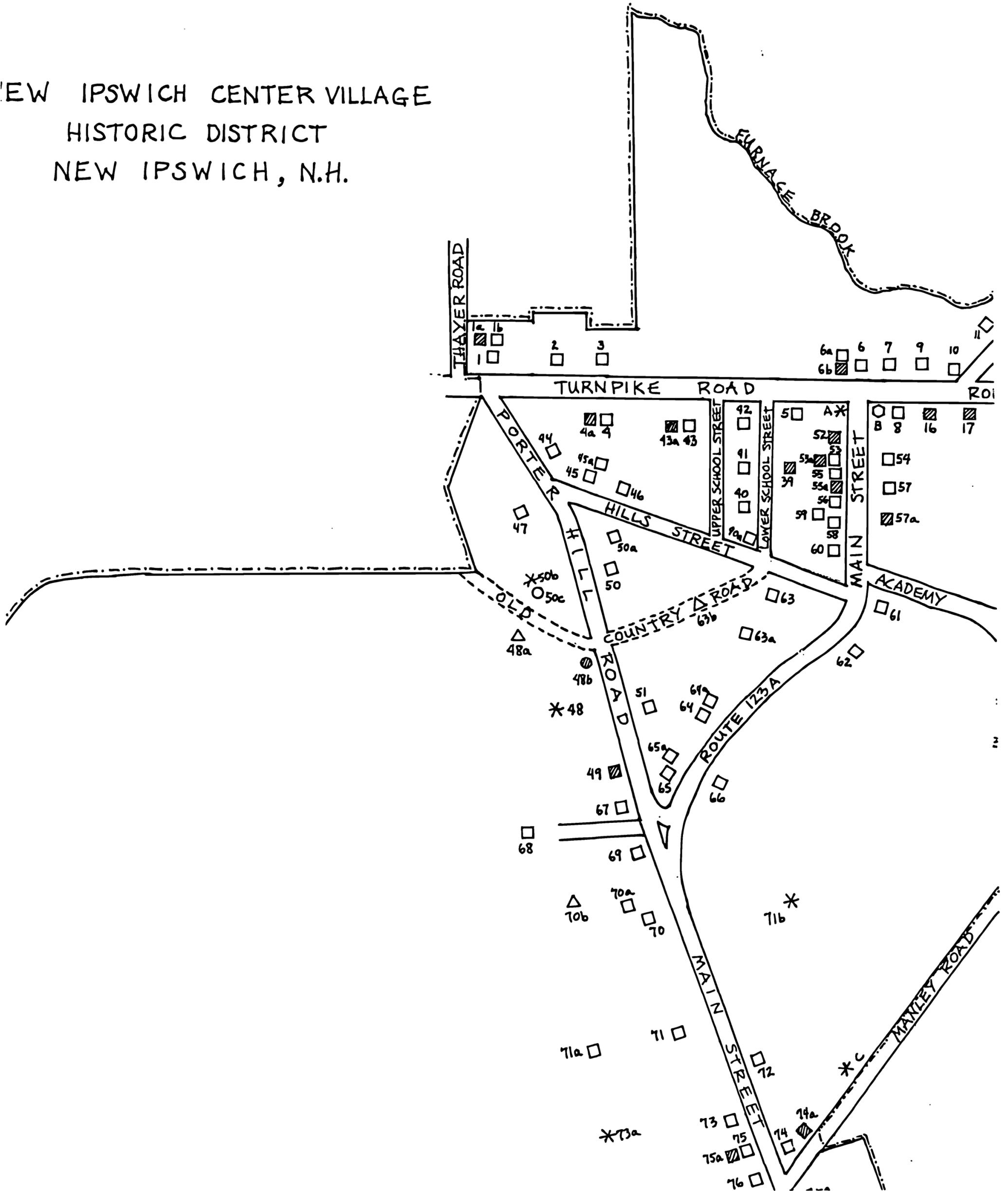
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

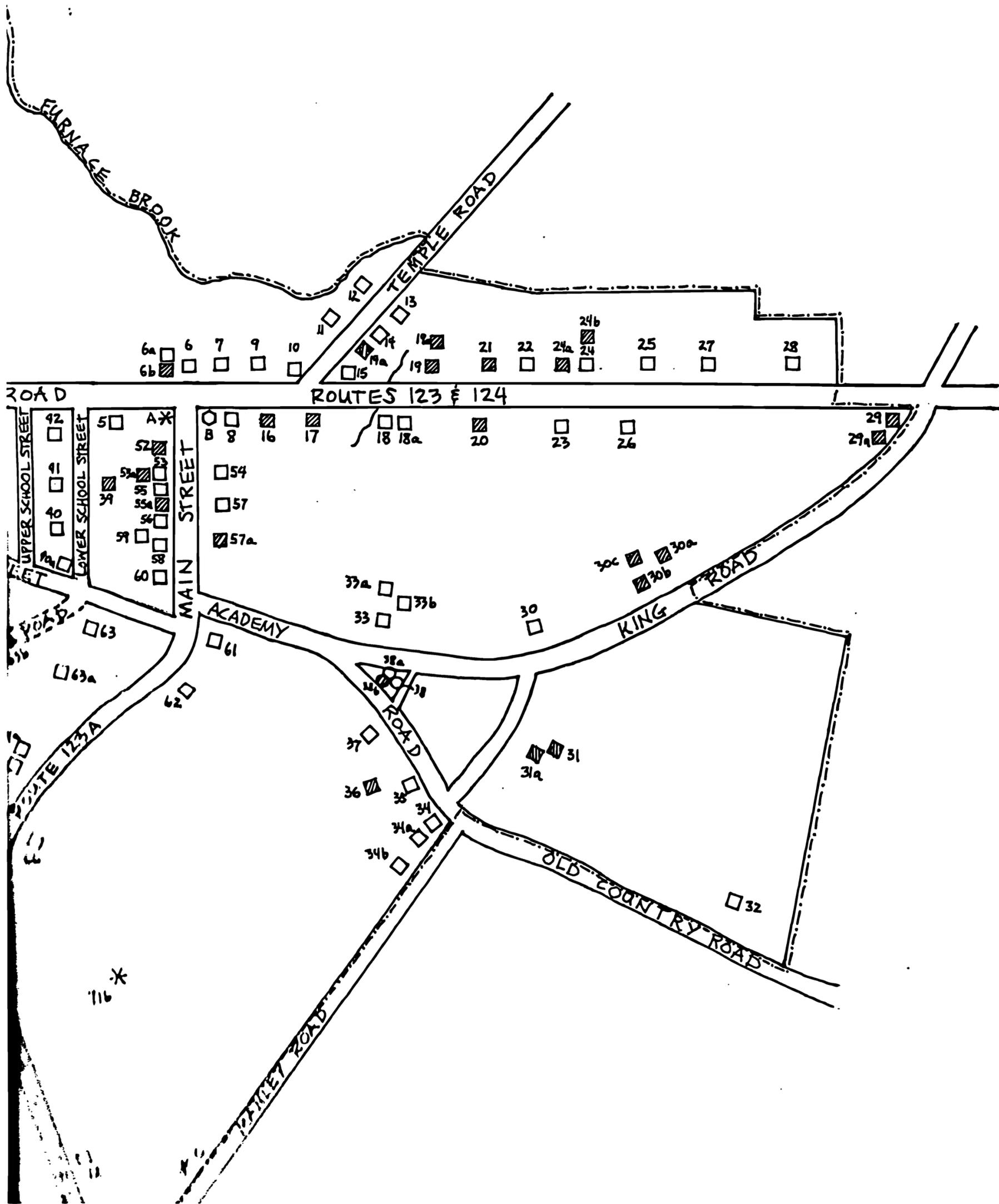
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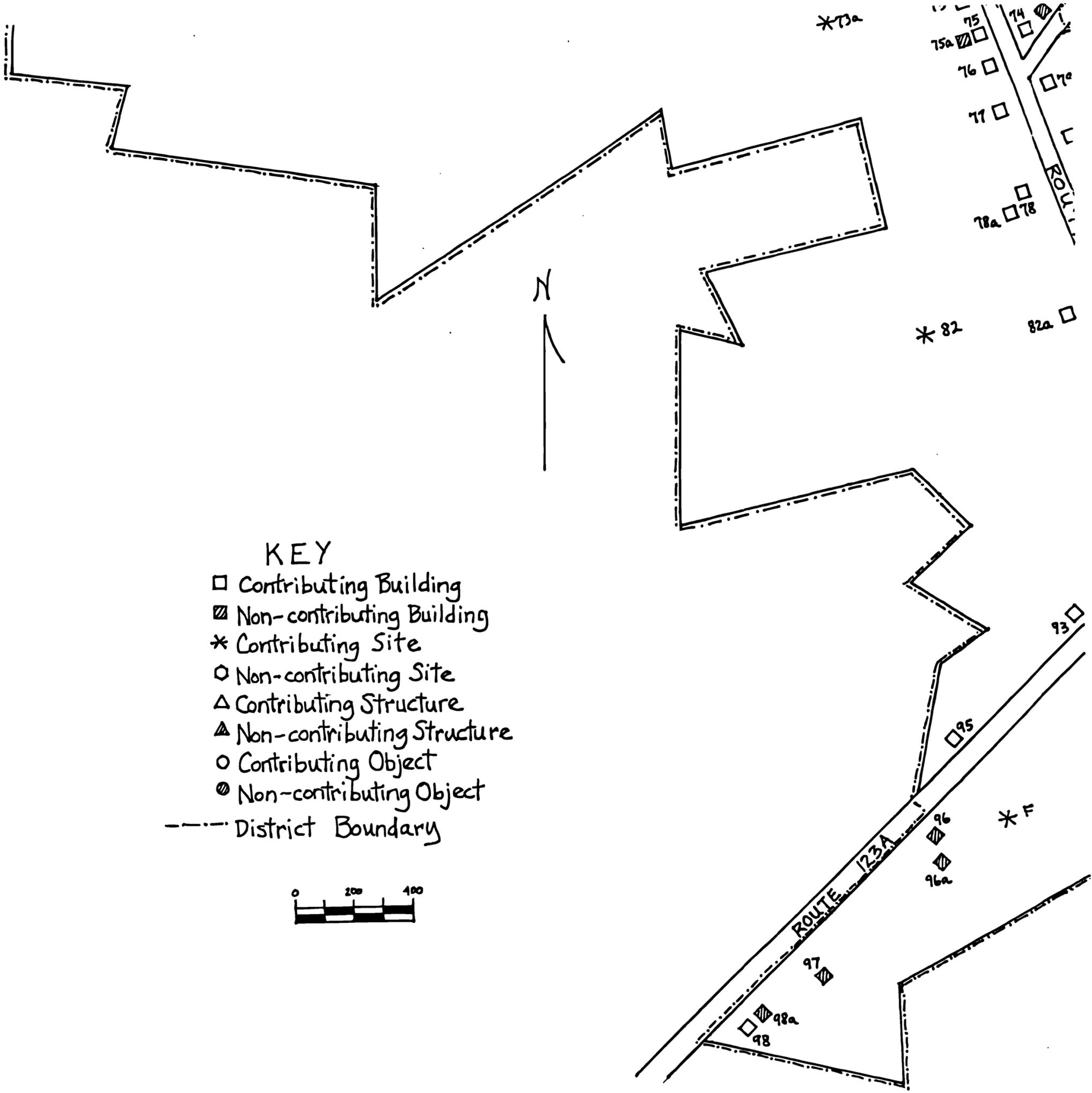
Section number _____ Page _____ NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
NEW IPSWICH, NH

Lot B	Town of New Ipswich P.O. Box 250 New Ipswich, NH 03071
Lot C	Town of New Ipswich P.O. Box 250 New Ipswich, NH 03071
Lot D	Congregational Church of New Ipswich P.O. Box 141 New Ipswich, NH 03071 ATTN: Rev. Harland Getts
Lot E	Pamela V. Krauss 1165 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10028
Lot F	Eleanor Ave-Lallemant 25 Cider Mill Road Glastonbury, CT 06033

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW IPSWICH, N.H.



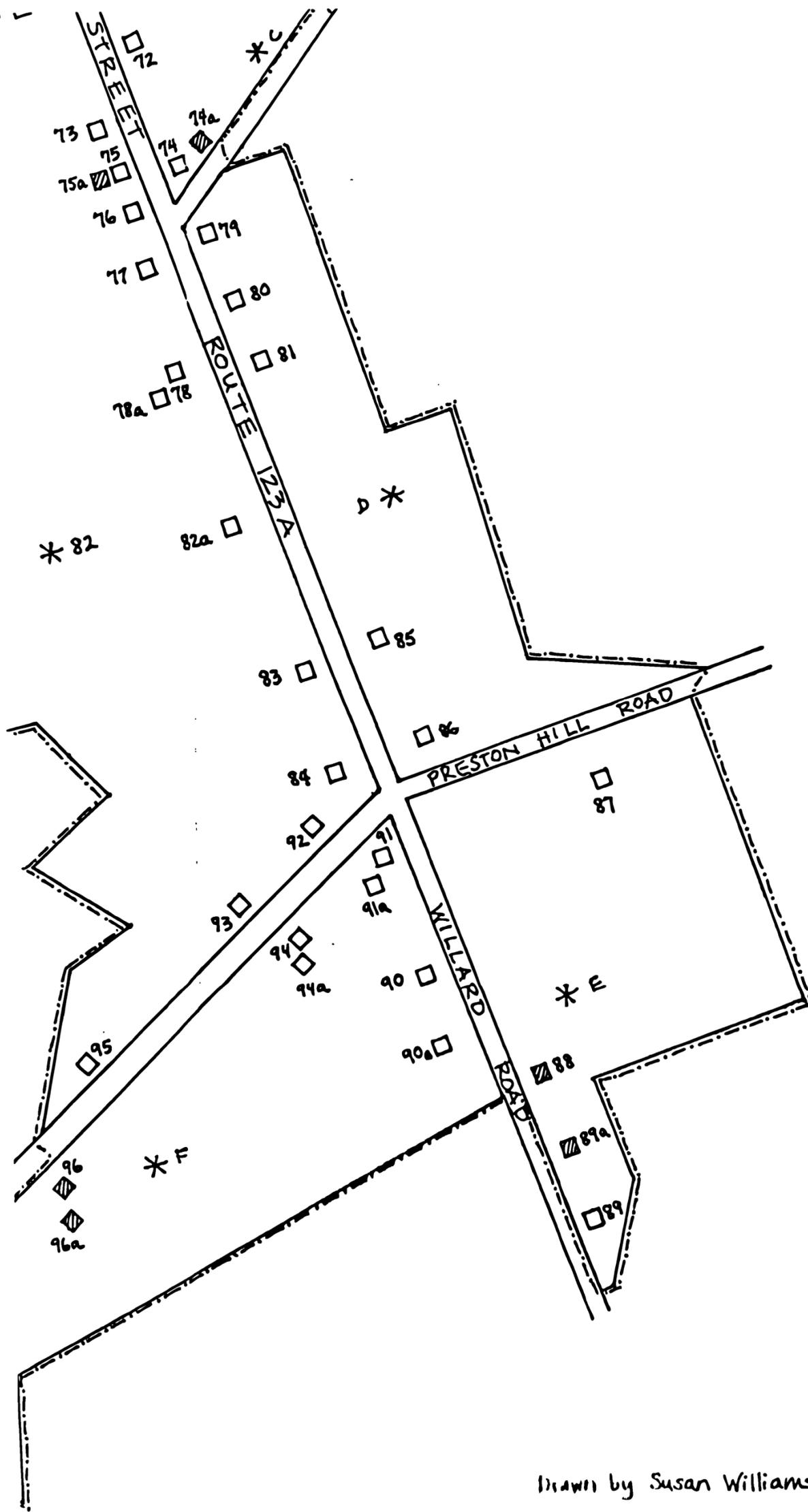




KEY

- Contributing Building
- ▨ Non-contributing Building
- * Contributing Site
- Non-contributing Site
- △ Contributing Structure
- ▴ Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- Non-contributing Object
- - - District Boundary

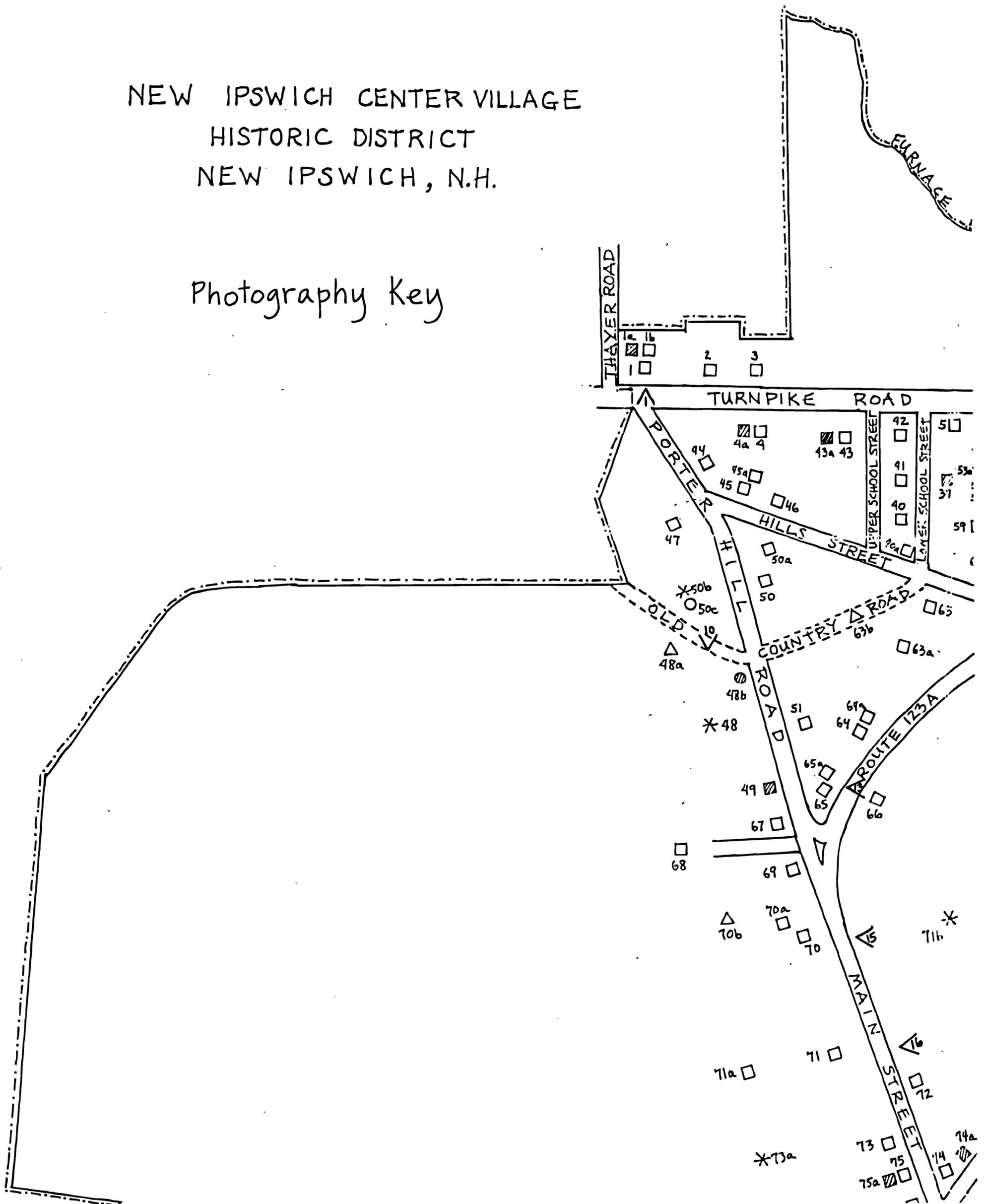


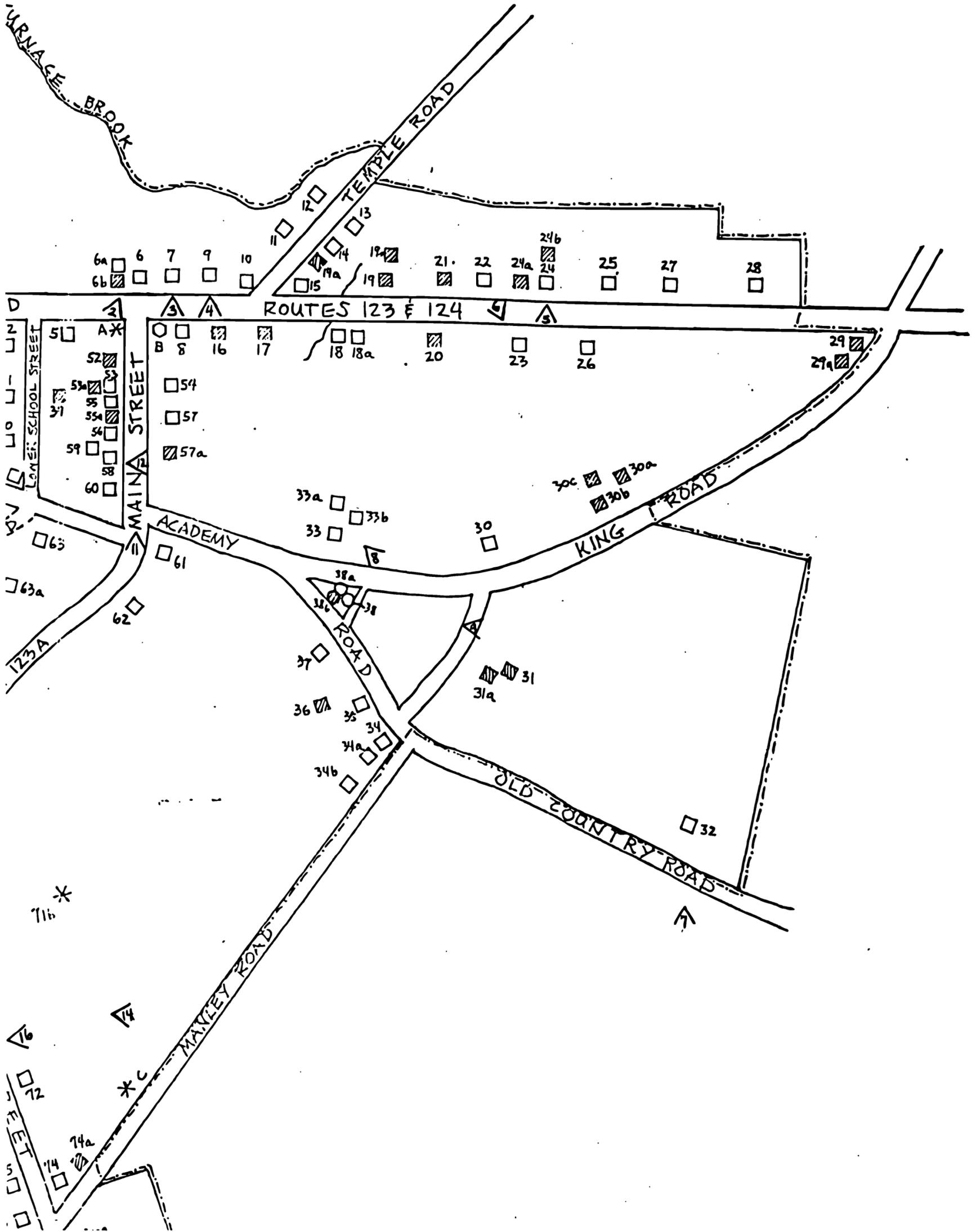


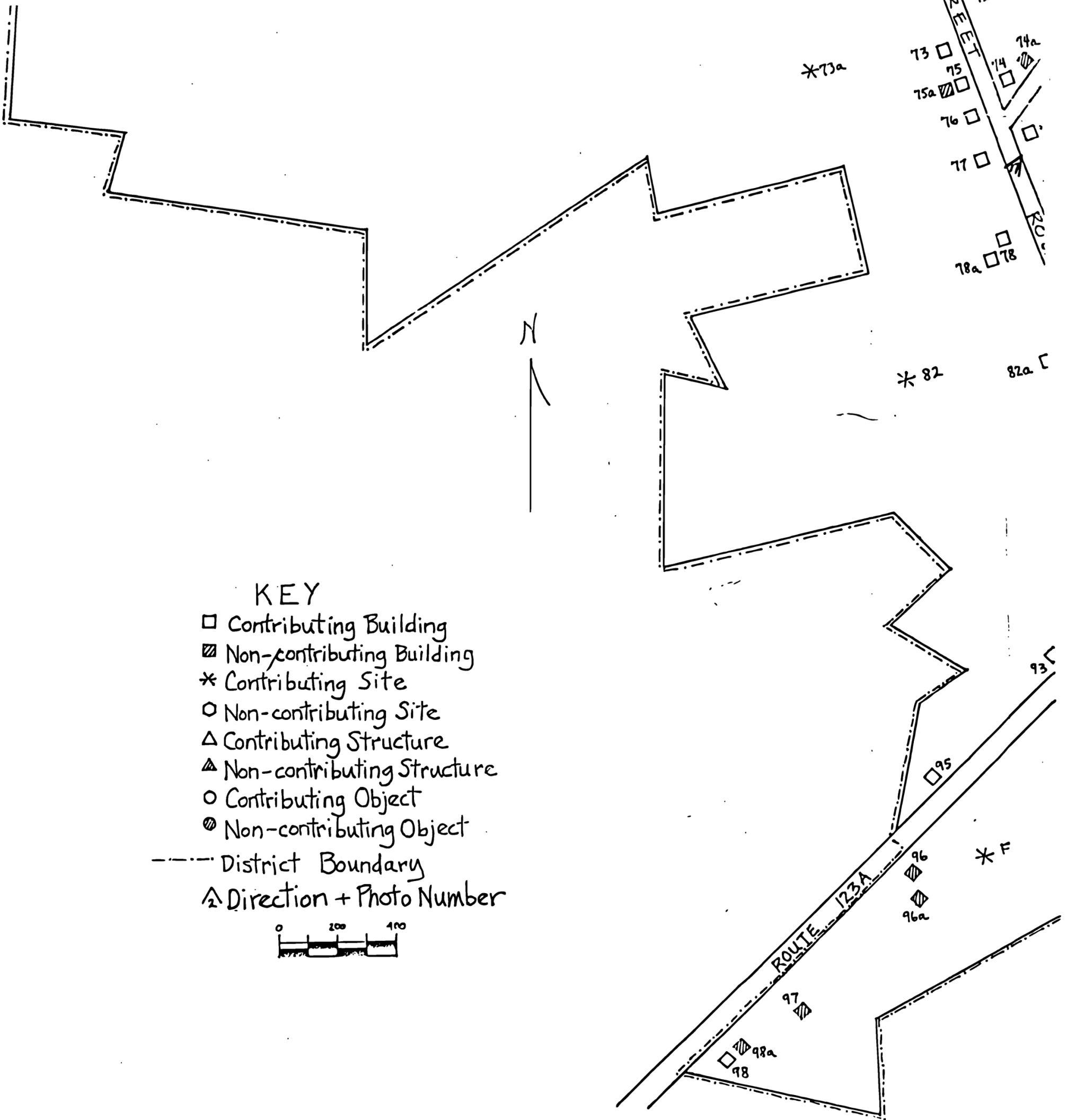
Drawn by Susan Williams, June 1991

NEW IPSWICH CENTER VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NEW IPSWICH, N.H.

Photography Key





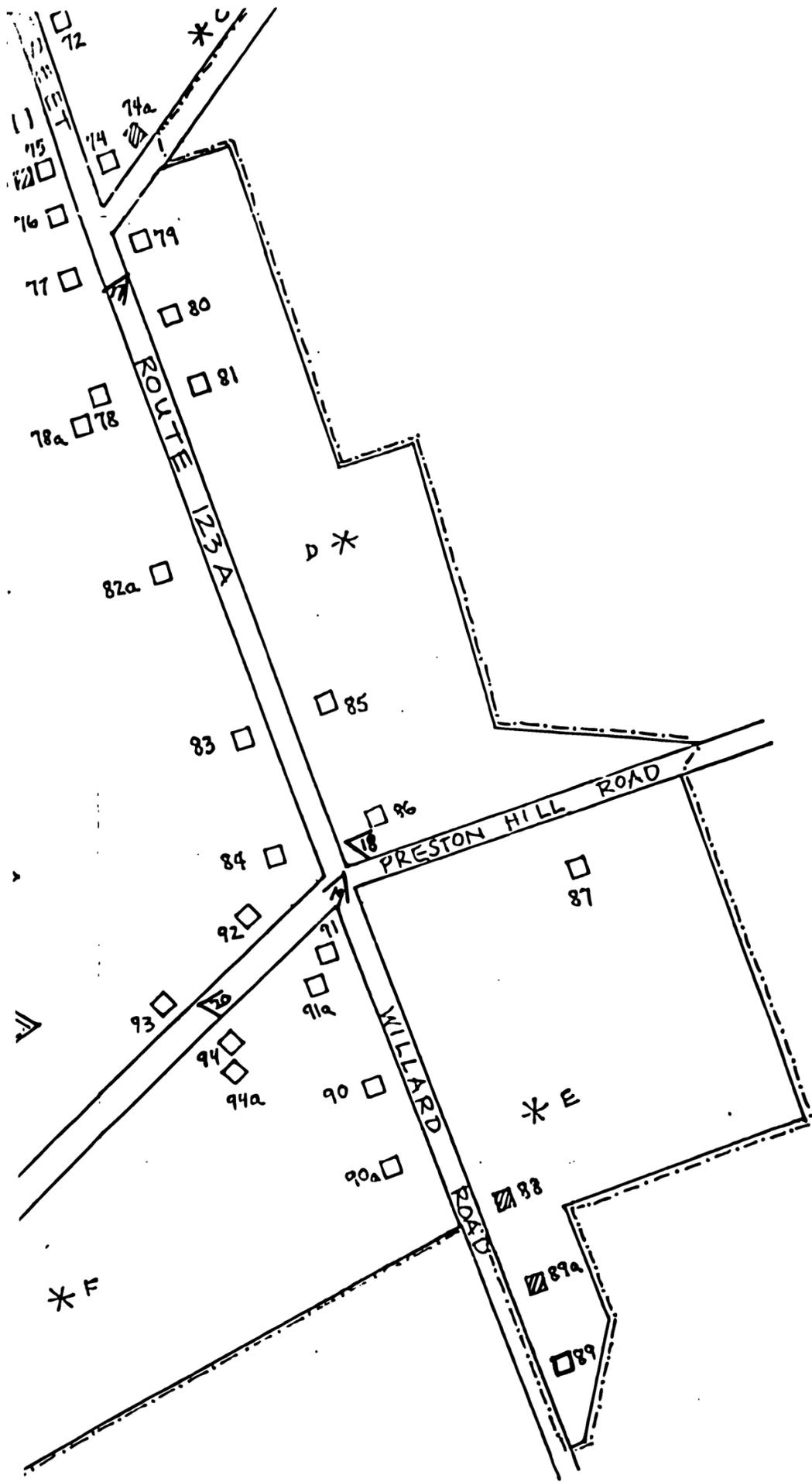


KEY

- Contributing Building
- ▨ Non-contributing Building
- * Contributing Site
- Non-contributing Site
- △ Contributing Structure
- ▴ Non-contributing Structure
- Contributing Object
- ⊙ Non-contributing Object

- - - District Boundary
- ↗ Direction + Photo Number





Drawn by Susan Williams, June 1991